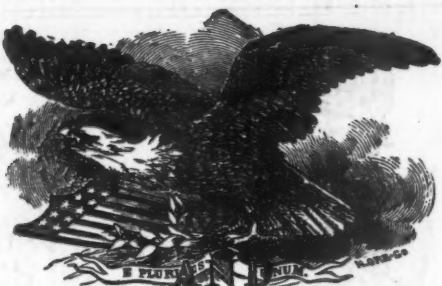


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



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A FINE monument of Clark's Island granite, has been erected over the grave of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD R. PLATT, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., in the cemetery of West Point. It is of the sarcophagus order, and consists of massive base, die, and cap. The base is six feet, with the natural rock face, only marginal lines cut. The sur base is embellished with rich moulding on its top, with the name "PLATT" in raised and polished letters. The die is finely polished on three sides, on two of which are appropriate inscriptions, and on the north end the shield and wreath, emblem of his rank, is artistically carved. The cap is diversified with cut and polished surface, with rich mouldings. The whole is grand and massive in appearance, and fitly typifies the characteristics of the officer and gentleman in whose memory it is erected.

THERE has been established in New York of late years, what is known as the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, which has accomplished a most excellent work in assisting ladies entirely or partially dependent upon their own exertions for support. It receives on consignment all sorts of feminine handiwork from persons recommended by those making an annual subscription of five dollars, and finds a market for them, returning the proceeds of their sale, less a commission of ten per cent. for transacting the business. It is not a commercial concern, but an association controlled by a committee of ladies, and organized for the purpose of extending a helping hand to the less fortunate members of their sex, by directing their industry into some practical channel. There is also the Society of Decorative Art, organized upon a similar plan and for a similar purpose, but which limits itself to the sale of articles reaching a certain standard of artistic excellence. There is scarcely anything within the compass of an industrious woman's capacity of production that may not find a market through one or the other of these exchanges, and their membership is open to residents of any section. We mention these institutions, thinking it possible that a knowledge of their existence may be of service to some who read this paragraph.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reasons that if the cabin of every British naval vessel "were filled and supplied with such trivial accessories to a man's well-being as a mattress, looking-glass, washing-ware, piece of carpet or oil-cloth, slop-pail, water-can, etc., surely the British taxpayer would not grudge them to those who are going away to serve their country for three, four and sometimes five years, in all kinds of climates, and under many unavoidable discomforts. Nor would the Naval Estimates be materially increased by this expenditure. Other nations do it; why should not the richest nation in the world? The naval officer of foreign Powers is not degraded by carrying about such an extraordinary assortment of personal luggage as has to be looked after by the British officer on his way to his ship, who is obliged to suffer the indignity of travelling about, on railways, and mail steamers, and elsewhere, with a slop-pail and water-can as a conspicuous part of his personal luggage. In addition to these items, he may be seen trying to lug about a huge and unsightly canvas bag, which

is an object of some surprise to all his fellow-passengers. The uninitiated have no idea that this bag contains the gallant officer's bed, bolster, pillows, and bedding."

THE *Isere* arrived in New York Harbor this week with the Statue of Liberty on board, and the formal reception of the vessel and the statue took place on Friday, June 19, amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of thousands of spectators. The Army and the Navy took a prominent part in the ceremonies, and General HANCOCK and Commodore CHANDLER did all in their power to further the success of the occasion. In the language of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1877, providing for the reception, maintenance and preservation of the statue, the day was one which amply testified "the gratitude of our people for this expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister Republic."

THERE is inquiry among officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy as to who is to be given the appointment of Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Cornell University, a new position which President WHITE has recently recommended. Chief Engineer KAUFER now on duty at the Navy Department was offered the place some time since, but ill health compelled him to decline. It is expected that a special committee of the University which has been in session during the past winter will report unanimously a name for the position, possibly Mr. R. H. THURSTON, formerly of the Engineers, and at present connected with the Stevens Institute of New Jersey. The salary being large and the duties pleasant, the position is very much sought after.

THE mileage fund of the Army is so nearly exhausted that a deficiency is inevitable unless travel among officers shall almost wholly cease during the remainder of the month. So close have the payments run that the Paymaster General has felt constrained to delay settling accounts, which have been sent from departments where the funds have been exhausted, until after the returns have been received from paymasters for the current month. To those who have forwarded their accounts he has sent the following letter: "Your account for mileage has been received at this office, but owing to the almost exhausted condition of the appropriation I do not feel authorized to direct its payment until after June 30, 1885, when the reports from paymasters will be received, showing what balances, if any, remain from the allotments available for general disbursements. Accounts will be paid while funds are available, in the order of their receipt at this office." In addition to the slight balances that may be left from the allotments the Paymaster General retained a small amount, which he still has hopes may be sufficient to meet all the payments.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* recently sent a reporter to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to look into military affairs there, and a few days afterwards, appeared in its columns a doleful account of the way military prisoners are treated at the post in question, accompanied by some remarks on the much discussed question as to the "causes of desertion," which shows the misapprehension concerning the military service so commonly entertained. We have no desire to cover up what may at any time seem to us to need the light of publicity and the applica-

tion of reform, but from personal observation for many years of the Service, its rules and regulations, for those on duty and off duty, in confinement in the guardhouse and in the prison, we can conscientiously say that at no previous time has the soldier been so well and humanely treated, in every respect, as he is now. Indeed, there are so many checks at military posts that tyranny and imposition by the superior upon the inferior cannot possibly be practiced for any length of time without exposure and punishment. But newspaper reporters who visit our military posts seem to have a specific knack of finding out the very man for their purpose—the chronic grumbler and guardhouse inmate, who has always a large repertoire of MUNCHAUSEN tales to unload, and whose nature it is to regard his superiors of every grade as placed over him for the very purpose of inflicting unheard of (until related to the reporter) cruelties. Humanity of the best type is the rule and not the exception throughout the Army, and if the enlisted man behaves himself, obeys orders with cheerfulness and alacrity, and lives up to the regulations, doing his duty as a man and as a soldier, he can rely upon every encouragement being extended to him during his military career.

WE observe that two lieutenants, V. HIPPLE and RUSSELL, have been promoted to captaincies in the Ordnance Corps, under the law granting promotion to officers of the Engineer and Ordnance Corps after fourteen years' service as lieutenants. Four more promotions of this character will occur in the same corps next year, increasing the number of captains to twenty-six. These four officers are MACNUTT, MORRISON, BIRNIE, and BAKER. The former two would be eligible for promotion now, if BIRNIE, who ranks them one number, had not another year to serve before completing the fourteen years. As he is at the head of the list of lieutenants, however, it is very probable that he will be advanced to the next grade in the regular line of promotion before he has served fourteen years as lieutenant. The lieutenants of Engineers will have to wait a while longer for their promotion. It will be 1889 before any of them have completed their fourteen years.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM has been engaged since his return from West Point on Monday last upon the General Order announcing the assignment of the graduates of the Military Academy to regiments and companies. It is a tedious work, requiring no little tact to arrange the details so as to satisfy the graduate and his friends. It does not take long to discover the best places, and nobody wants the less desirable. Hence, it is no pleasant task to decide in the matter. The Adjutant-General has succeeded, however, in making up the list, but as it is still subject to revision by the Secretary of War, it will not be made public until that official returns from Boston and has had an opportunity of going over it. He is expected back on Monday or Tuesday next. There are at this date 54 vacancies, distributed as follows: Cavalry, 16; Artillery, 7; Infantry, 20, and Engineer Corps, 2. Several retirements from disability are expected during the month, and other casualties may occur to bring the vacancies up to the number which existed last year on the 30th of June.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN has directed that the scores, etc., made at the Division and Department competitions be reported hereafter to A. G. O. on the "bulletin sheets" referred to in par. 628, "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing."



ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

Black helmet with gold ornaments. Black tunic with red facings, gold ornaments, sleeve trimmings with white shield and red cross; shoulder belt and waist belt red, garnet and gold. Sabre with steel scabbard, gold hilt and sword knot. Black trousers with red stripe.



ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Black chapeau with gold lace and black plumes. Red tunic with white facings and gold buttons, black collar and trimmings and gold ornaments. Belt and shoulder belt gold and black; buckle of gold and silver; hilt of sabre gilded. Gold sword knot. Black trousers with gold stripe.



UNDRESS UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS.

Black cap, with gold lace band, the visor having a gold border. Black spencer, with black silk lace and frogs red collar with gold piping, black trousers with red stripe.



CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

The Connaught Rangers wear a black helmet ornamented with gold, and having the number of the regiment on the front in silver. The trousers are black, with scarlet stripes. The sabre has a steel scabbard, which is tipped with gold, and the sword knot is of gold.

The cuts appearing here complete our series of illustrations of the uniforms of the British Military Service, of which we have published in all twenty-one. We shall follow them with twelve illustrations showing the various uniforms of the Italian Army.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL J. W. FORSYTH, U. S. A., spent a brief period in New York this week, quartering at the Grand Hotel.

CAPTAIN G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, from a seven days' leave.

CAPTAIN G. F. TOWLE, 19th U. S. Infantry, will come east in July and spend a few months.

CAPTAIN D. D. WHEELER, U. S. A., arrived in San Francisco early in the week, and took charge of Quartermaster matters at the Presidio.

It is said that Mrs. Mary Beneman, a sister of Commodore Perry, is still living in Ames, Iowa, at the age of 112.

CAPTAIN JAMES HALLORAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, spent the week at the New York Hospital in attendance upon his child, whose case we mentioned last week.

LIEUTENANT F. S. RICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, read his paper, "An Irrepressible Conflict," before the Military Association of the Pacific, June 6.

MAJOR WILLIAM SINCLAIR, 2d U. S. Artillery, has arrived at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., from New Orleans, and taken command there.

CAPTAIN C. A. BOOTH, U. S. A., has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Fort Monroe, Va., and relieved Captain C. A. Allgood, who goes to duty at San Francisco.

GENERAL C. C. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., has been on a visit to Cheyenne.

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., is in California studying the geological phenomena presented by the Cascade Mountains.

CAPTAIN G. K. BRADY, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week, from a brief trip to Cincinnati.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MAGUIRE, Corps of Engineers, has been appointed secretary to the Board of Fortifications constituted by the act of March 3 last.

LIEUTENANT HERBERT S. WHIFFLE, U. S. A., a recent graduate, is visiting his father at Governor's Island.

CAPTAIN F. B. JONES, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., relieves Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery, as disbursing officer for the Signal Service, and the latter will then join his battery at Fort Monroe, Va.

LIEUTENANT S. W. ROESSLER, Corps of Engineers, has been appointed by General Newton Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Engineer troops.

WADE H. GIBBS, formerly of the cavalry, who was graduated July 1, 1860, and resigned Jan. 1, 1861, was recently appointed postmaster at Columbia, S. C.

SURGEON ALBERT HARTSUFF, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Fort Riley, Kas., this week, and has gone to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty.

LIEUTENANT BEVERLY W. DUNN, 3d U. S. Artillery, who recently joined at Washington Barracks from New Orleans, brought a bride with him, he having been married in that city, May 23, to Miss Stella Keshaw.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., lately awaiting orders, will take charge of the Quartermaster's Depot, at St. Paul, Minn.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, is visiting friends in the East.

1st LIEUTENANT J. E. MYERS, 3d U. S. Cav., was to arrive in Lompasas, Tex., the latter part of this week, to attend the militia encampment there, which commences on Monday next.

MAJOR G. H. WEEKS, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from a trip to Honolulu.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is visiting at Charlestown, Mass., and will rejoin next week.

LIEUTENANT M. F. EGLESTON, 10th Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Verde, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT TODD, 1st U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a brief absence.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., returned to Washington this week much pleased with his visit to West Point.

MAJOR EDWARD FIELD, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams, early in the week from a trip to South Framingham, Mass.

CAPTAIN G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., was a guest at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., was in New York this week with quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

COLONEL E. C. MASON, U. S. A., leaves Omaha next week for Fort Snelling to enter upon duty as Inspector General of the Dept. of Dakota.

COLONEL A. J. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., visited Governor's Island, N. Y., on Wednesday of this week for examination by a Retiring Board.

COLONEL R. H. HALL, U. S. A., is preparing to leave Fort Lewis, Col., under his orders to report to General Howard for duty as Inspector-General of the Dept. of the Platte.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. N. B. MACAULEY, U. S. A., who was ordered a little while ago from Fort Sisson to Fort Totten has now gone to Fort Abraham Lincoln for duty.

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., whose orders assign him to duty at Fort Monroe, Va., early in July, will remain at New London until September until he has completed his inspections of the Massachusetts militia.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., was among the guests present at Newburyport, Mass., June 11, the occasion being the 25th anniversary of the settlement of old Newbury.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DANES, 3d Artillery, completed his quartermaster and subsistence matters at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., last week, and has joined at Washington Barracks, D. C.

MAJOR W. S. STANTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on finishing his tour at West Point will take station in Boston, Mass.

The wife of Lieut. E. K. Moore, U. S. Navy, is visiting her home in Ohio, and has been seriously ill in consequence of the death of their only child.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in reply to a recent request to be present at a reunion, declined, saying: "I have made all and more appointments for this year than I can fulfil, even as it is. Mrs. Sherman thinks I am kept away from home so much that she might as well leave the house and go away."

PASSED ASST. SURGEON A. C. HEFFENGER, U. S. N., has returned to the Portsmouth Navy-yard from the new quarantine station at Widow's Island, Me., and reports the station ready for use as a yellow fever or cholera quarantine for Government ships and crews.

St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Brattleboro', Vermont, was thronged with a fashionable assemblage on Thursday afternoon of this week, June 18, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Annie McNair Elderkin, daughter of Major W. A. Elderkin, U. S. A., to Dr. Sumner Huntington. Major Elderkin and Mrs. Elderkin, who are on a visit East from Newport Barracks, Ky., were present at the ceremony.

Mrs. EDWARD R. PLATT, the widow of the late Lieut. Col. E. R. Platt, U. S. A., spent the winter with her sister in Chicago, and returned to Long Island June 8, to spend the summer with her brother-in-law.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY and Colonel J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., returning from West Point, were guests at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN C. F. PALFREY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been visiting friends at Cambridge, Mass.

COLONEL JAMES M. MOORE, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., from his visit to Philadelphia, to attend the funeral of his father.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, wife and daughter, were at the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York, on Sunday.

CAPTAIN L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., who arrived in New York on Saturday last, with the *Pouchatan*, from Cartagena, took temporary quarters at the Gilsey House.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., who was expected at Fort Snelling, Minn., last week, was detained at San Antonio by illness, but was expected to arrive the latter part of this week.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, U. S. N., and Captain G. M. Wheeler, U. S. A., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, early in the week.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A., joined at the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y., this week, and took an observation of his future surroundings for the next few weeks.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, 2nd U. S. Artillery, left Little Rock Barracks, this week, on a six months' leave. He is soon to be married, and will then go to Europe on his wedding tour.

COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, 1st Cavalry, will join, on promotion, at Fort Custer, Montana, by the end of June.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FRANKLIN, U. S. N., sailed for England on Saturday last on the steamer *Germanic*.

JEFFERSON DAVIS attained the age of seventy-seven, June 3.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., says a Washington despatch, has just completed a book of political and military reminiscences. He is one of the three surviving officers of the garrison at Fort Sumter. He kept a diary all through that engagement. This diary will appear in his book. He attended the convention in South Carolina, which passed the ordinance of Secession. Later he was on very intimate terms with Jere Black, Buchanan's Attorney General, and through him learned much of the inner history of the early days of our late war.

SITTING BULL, who was in Buffalo early in the week, on being questioned about the Little Big Horn fight, in which General Custer was killed, said: "That is of another day. I fought for my people. My people said I was right. I will answer to my people. The friends of the dead palefaces must answer for those who are dead."

MAJOR G. B. RUSSELL, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth this week from a trip to St. Louis.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., addressed the graduates of the St. Louis Manual Training School at their graduation exercises, June 11.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTE, U. S. A., under instructions from General Pope, is on a visit to Nevada and Oregon.

ENSIGN J. A. BELL, U. S. N., was a guest at the Willard Hotel, Omaha, last week.

GENERAL S. D. STURGIS, U. S. A., left Washington this week to join his regiment at Fort Meade, Dakota.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., recently joined at the Norfolk Navy-yard for duty, has taken temporary quarters at the Ocean House.

MRS. McDOWELL, widow of Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., has elected to continue San Francisco as her permanent residence.

COLONEL JOHN F. HEAD, U. S. A., was in New York this week with headquarters at the Gilsey House.

LIEUTENANT G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Art., was to leave New Orleans, La., this week for Iowa City, to be present at the commencement exercises of Iowa State University.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"CAPTAIN JAS. M. MARSHALL, U. S. A.," says the *Pioneer Press*, "who is soon to be relieved by Major Rockwell, has been on duty in St. Paul about two years, and during his brief stay has made many friends among the business men of the city, who will regret his departure."

WEDNESDAY of this week, June 17, was the 110th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and it was appropriately celebrated in many parts of the country. In New York, the Sons of the Revolution had a meeting and lunch at Delmonico's, at which speeches were made by Judge Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., and other distinguished members of that organization.

TWENTY-SIX members of the West Point graduating class visited the 7th Regiment Armory on Monday evening. They expressed themselves as delighted with the armory. Soon after 10 o'clock the members of Company C, of the 7th, and their guests found their way to the Grand Union Hotel, where the West Pointers were hospitably entertained.

THE *Cincinnati Gazette* says: "Miss Devereux, of Riverside, has gone to Cheyenne, where she will spend the summer with the family of Major William H. Bell, U. S. A., who was a classmate of her father, General Devereux, at West Point, somewhat earlier in the fifties than either of these gentlemen care to be reminded of."

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT CRAWFORD, U. S. N., says he would like to remain in Philadelphia, owing to his interest in the Spring Garden Institute and New Manual Training school, which the Board of Education want him to take charge of. He is said to be thinking seriously of resigning his commission should the answer from Washington be unfavorable to his application for an extension of his leave of absence.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately come to Jackson Barracks, La., says the *Times-Democrat*, has become well known as a judge at competitive drills. He is very popular in Alabama, and has been detailed to go to Montgomery and inspect the 2d Regiment of Alabama State Militia during the encampment there. Captains Ramsay and Vose and Lieutenant Thompson are accompanied by their families. These companies of the 2d Artillery have come to stay some time with us, and they will doubtless receive the attention and courtesy from our citizens always extended such pleasant visitors.

ON June 13, Hon. T. J. Jarvis, ex-Governor of North Carolina, now Minister to Brazil, with other gentlemen, paid his respects to Commodore Truxton, commandant of the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va. The Marine Battalion was out, with the officers of the Navy-yard, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the receiving ship *Franklin*.

THE *Shakespeareana* for May contains a table, prepared by Colonel A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., showing the number of speeches in each play and act of Shakespeare. They sum up in the 37 plays to a total of 31,007, or an average of 840 for each. *Othello* contains the largest number, 1,182, and *Midsummer Night's Dream* the fewest, viz., 501.

THE *Omaha Herald*, referring to changes in the Pay Department, U. S. A., says:

Major Charles M. Terrell, who comes here to relieve Major T. H. Stanton, who goes to Salt Lake City, will be remembered by most of our people, he having served here from 1871 to 1874, and made many friends. With Major Stanton, Omahans have had a long and pleasant acquaintance, and there will be many regrets at his removal to other fields of duty. Maj. Albert S. Towar, Paymaster, will leave Omaha June 25 for Cheyenne depot. Major Towar has been here for four years, and will leave a large circle of friends sorrowful at his departure. Maj. C. Irving Wilson, who soon takes station in Omaha, was here on duty for a time last summer and was much pleased with this station. He will be welcomed back very cordially.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of June 4 says:

Gen. J. S. Brislin has gone to Salt Lake City on special business. Dr. Benjamin Munday was at the garrison last week, the guest of Major Vickery. The wife of Assistant Surgeon Rudolph Ebert, with her children, arrived down from Boise Barracks Saturday, to visit relatives in this city and Portland. Rear Admiral Upshur, U. S. N., arrived in Astoria, Oregon, on a visit to a son residing there. Capt. Frank D. Baldwin returned Monday from a trip to Pendleton, whither he went to make arrangements for the distribution of the returned Nez Perce Indians. Colonel H. A. Morrow, 21st Infantry, has been invited to command the reunion camp of the Kansas and Nebraska, G. A. R., at Beatrice, Neb., in September. Colonel G. F. Mendell and Capt. C. F. Powell, U. S. Engineers, are making a thorough inspection of all the Government harbor and river improvement works now in progress in Oregon and Washington. Hon. John Sherman is at Vancouver Barracks, the guest of Gen. N. A. Miles. Last evening a formal reception was held, at which the pleasant rooms of the general's mansion were thronged with people, who delighted to honor the distinguished visitor. Memorial Day was duly and truly observed at Vancouver. Gen. N. A. Miles presided very acceptably.

CHAPLAIN S. M. MERRILL, U. S. A., is on a short visit North from Fort Clark, Texas.

CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSAY, U. S. N., is to continue on duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy until July 1, 1886.

LIEUTENANT L. OSTHEIM, 3d U. S. Artillery, leaves Washington Barracks on Friday to be absent for a week.

MRS. SEARS, wife of Lieutenant J. H. Sears, U. S. N., is visiting friends at Binghamton, N. Y. Lieut. Sears, now abroad, is expected home next month.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. Y. PORTER, U. S. A., will take up his residence in Key West, Florida, and await the day of retirement from active service.

THE fife and drum corps of the Veteran Sons' Musical Association paid a visit to Governor's Island on Wednesday, and serenaded Major-General Hancock, who bade them welcome.

LIEUTENANT A. L. MORTON, 5th Artillery, who leaves the Army, October 31, next, was admitted on Thursday as an Attorney and Counsellor to practice before the courts of the State of New York.

COMMANDER THEO. F. KANE, U. S. N., and Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U. S. N., have been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association.

COLONEL EDWARD HATCH, 9th Cavalry, was to leave Fort Riley, with his Regiment, about June 12, for the Department of the Platte.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., took a flying trip to Fort Niagara this week, afterwards returning to New York.

COLONEL ALBERT TRACY, U. S. A., is at Exeter, N. H., where he has two sons at the Phillips Exeter Academy.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family, of Fort Hamilton, are spending a few weeks at Ellington, Conn.

SERGEANT MASON, who attempted to shoot Guiteau, is, according to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, in jail in a Western town, on the charge of having robbed a fellow soldier.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GALBRAITH, 5th U. S. Artillery, was much complimented on the efficiency in drill, etc., of the cadets at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, which held its twenty-second commencement June 11.

ADMIRAL PORTER will pass the month of July at Spring Lake.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Baltimore, Md., the latter part of the week, to visit friends at Boston and Newport.

WE regret to learn that there is no improvement in the health of Lieut. J. T. Barnett, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who is at present at Danville, Indiana.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL's family will spend a portion of the summer at York Harbor, Me.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., it is said, will visit Europe this summer.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., and family, left New York June 16 for Mount McGregor, New York, where they arrived safely the same afternoon. The General stood the journey very well, and it is hoped the change will do him good.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. M. PARKS, U. S. Navy, is visiting his father-in-law, Mayor Baird, at Norfolk, Va.

THE *Brackett News* of June 13 says: "Mrs. A. McC. Guard, wife of Lieut. Guard, leaves Tuesday for the North. At San Antonio she will be met by Mrs. A. G. Hammond, and together they will go to New Orleans, and there embark on the steamer *Baton Rouge* for a trip up the Mississippi River to St. Paul, Minn."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Old General Stannard—how many of the soldiers of the late war remember the old hero? I see by the papers that he is a doortender of the House of Representatives at \$1,200 a year. I saw him recently at the Gettysburg battlefield, pointing out to a group of Federal and Confederate soldiers the spot where he recovered the Confederate General Barksdale's body at the risk of his own life."

LIEUTENANT M. F. EGGLESTON, 10th Cavalry, who is now stationed at Fort Verde, was in Prescott Sunday and made a good many acquaintances among our citizens. The officers and men of his regiment like Arizona better than Texas, but they are at a loss to understand why it is that certain newspapers have commenced abusing them before they have been in the Territory a month. There is no good reason, Lieutenant, but they have to abuse the Army so as to please the Indian King people.—*Prescott Courier*, June 9.

THE Rev. Mr. Lough, lately Assistant Chaplain to the British forces composing the garrison at Halifax, N. S., who was fined \$50 in the Police Court for an alleged indecent assault on a sergeant's wife, has received word from the Imperial authorities that his appeal has been favorably considered. Mr. Lough took the case to the War office to have his character cleared, and he has been allowed an annuity of \$750, besides securing a living in the gift of the Chaplain General.

IN answer to a statement that Jay Gould was the son of a mechanic, a *Tribune* correspondent says: "Jay Gould's ancestor, Nathan Gold, was the richest man in Fairfield, Conn., in 1670, and was an Assistant of his Colony (an office answering to Senator at the present day). He died in great honor and respect as 'The Worshipful Maj. Nathan Gold, esq.' in 1694. His son, Nathan Gold, died in office as Assistant Governor of Connecticut, in 1723. The latter was grandfather of Colonel Abraham Gold or Gould (Jay Gould's great grandfather), who was killed at the battle of Ridgefield in 1777, the place where he fell being shown to the present day. So that if Jay Gould has chosen to sully a lineage so proud that it would be difficult to find a wealthy New York family that could successfully challenge comparison, the fact still remains that Jay Gould's antecedents are not those of a common mechanic."

ADMIRAL SIR HOUSTON STEWART, of the British Navy, was in New York this week.

CAPTAIN J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to Washington, D. C., early in the week.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, U. S. A., was a guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, U. S. A., at present in San Francisco, preached recently at the Calvary Presbyterian Church in that city on the recent Indian atrocities.

CHAPLAIN RICHARD HAYWARD, U. S. N., of Mare Island, Cal., is on a brief visit to Chicago.

MAJOR J. S. POLAND, 18th Infantry, will leave Fort Leavenworth next week to spend a short time with his family at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

LIEUTENANT S. A. DYER, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, was, says the *Kansas City Times*, presented June 13 with a brand new boy.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EVANS, 19th Infantry, on leaving Fort Leavenworth at the end of June, will spend a few weeks with friends at Daddsville, Wis.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., has arrived at and taken command of Fort Hays, Kas.

MRS. ALICE KING HAMILTON's latest novel, "One of the Duanees," is spoken of very highly by Eastern papers. Mrs. Hamilton is one of the loveliest and most popular of the lady residents of Fort Omaha.—*Omaha Excelsior*.

NAVAL CADETS J. T. BOOTES, V. O. Chase and D. W. Taylor were guests this week at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

COMMANDER H. C. TAYLOR, U. S. N., visited Philadelphia this week, registering at the Lafayette Hotel.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., contributes to the *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, of June 20, a war article entitled "Marching Through Arkansas."

GENERAL J. C. FREMONT has removed from Staten Island to New York City.

MR. A. T. TRACY, son of Col. A. T. Tracy, U. S. A., is one of the editors of "The Exonian," an interesting paper published by certain of the students at the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

THE marriage of Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th U. S. Cavalry, at Fort Clark, Texas, June 14, to Mrs. Carrie Saxe Pratt, was a gay affair, and the post did its utmost to make it so. The bride is a daughter of Chaplain S. M. Merrill, U. S. A., who officiated at the ceremony.

THE recent case of a soldier applying for a pension shortly before his death, which he expected hourly in order that his wife should draw a pension after his death, illustrates one of the most flagrant abuses of the present pension system. It seems to be a speculative business enterprise with certain young women to marry old soldiers who cannot live long, so that they may draw pensions as widows after their husband's death. "You will be surprised," said an official of the Pension Office lately, "when I tell you that there are now on the pension roll of the department 21,000 pensioners of the war of 1812, all of them widows. That war ended nearly seventy years ago, and the number of troops engaged in it was not remarkably great. These 21,000 widows drew last year \$1,882,000, or five and one-half times as much as the few thousand old soldiers surviving."

THE commencement exercises of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., began on June 14 with the Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. John Hall of New York. A memorial tablet was unveiled in Lee Chapel, with appropriate ceremonies, in memory of James Marshall Ambler, late Passed Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., and a graduate of the institution, who perished with De Long and his company on their retreat from the ill-fated *Jeannette*. The tablet is placed to the right of the chancel in the chapel and bears the following inscription: "In memory of James Markham Ambler, P. Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N., a student of Washington College in 1865-67. He perished on the banks of Lena River, Siberia, in the retreat of Capt. De Long's company from the steamer *Jeannette* Oct., 1881. He declined the last chances of life, that he might help his comrades. His last written words were the confident expression of his Christian faith. To him duty was the noblest word in the English language."

THE GUILTY ONES.

JOHN P. CLUM, in a recent article in the *Tombstone Epitaph* on the Indian outbreak in Arizona, says: "I believe that the majority of the Indians at San Carlos are in no way connected with or responsible for our present Indian troubles, and I as fully believe that the men, civil and military, who have thus repeatedly given Geronimo and his followers their liberty, knowing their desperate character and the murders they had committed, are equally guilty, are accomplices before the fact to all the murders committed by those savage renegades who should have and could have been shot or hung six years ago. . . . A large majority of the Indians on the reservation have been at peace for years. They have cheerfully furnished men to the military and civil authorities for fifteen years past to hunt down renegades. They have, unaided by troops, captured or killed some of the worst of the renegades, among whom I mention Victorio, Heronimo and Flonsenay, and I know, because I was present at the capture of each of these. . . . The guilty are at present safe from any attack that might be made upon the reservation. The proper parties to attack are the renegades, the 'prisoners of war' and those who have thus stupidly and criminally allowed them their liberty. Arizona cannot afford to massacre 4,000 or 5,000 peaceably inclined Indians because white men whose duty it was to guard and punish renegades have so shamefully failed in their duty."

A GOVERNMENT clerk applied to the head of his department for leave of absence, in order to attend the christening of his youngest boy. "How old is the child?" "Four days old." "Very good," said the chief clerk; "but two months ago I gave you leave of absence to bury your wife. What have you to say?" For a moment the clerk was dumb; then, putting a bold face on it, he said: "I beg your pardon; my little boy is a posthumous child."—*London Truth*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Association of Graduates of the Military Academy held its annual meeting in the afternoon of Friday, 12th, and in the evening dined together in their mess hall. The dinner was characterized by the presence of an unusual representation of the Board of Visitors, and among the speakers were Governor Hoadly of Ohio, Generals Hawley and Fitzhugh Lee, Senators Beck of Kentucky, and Blount of Ga., and Representatives Kelley of Penn., General Tappan of Ark., and Col. Codman of Mass. General Slocum and General Viele also spoke, and General Clitz responded briefly to a call upon him, while Senator Beck told of the controversy which had agitated the Board of Visitors as to whether it was Fitzhugh Lee who put a dummy into Clitz's bed when they were cadets at the Academy, or whether it was Clitz who played this trick on Lee. As neither can be expected to furnish evidence to criminate himself, the controversy must continue. John S. M. Calmont, Class of 1842, contributed four additional verses to "Benny Havens," the last two of which are as follows:

He lived to see the glorious day, the graduates here met,
To form their con-sti-tu-ti-on, and all old scores forget.
When Davies came, and Bartlett too, Vinton and many more,
Repenting that they any ill to Benny Havens bore,
Oh, Benny Havens, O.

And when the long roll's beat on high to call them up
for pay.

Old Benny, with his boys around, will answer in that day,
The mustering angel at the right, will raise his downy wing.
To brush the tear across the page, and then they all will sing.

Oh, Benny Havens, O.

The diners were called to order by the senior graduate present, who turned them over to Prof. Kendrick and then retired. The New York Sun thus sketches some of the speakers in its account of their appearances next day:

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, growing white haired, but still with a ruddy, full round face. He looks as if the boom for the Presidency was a weight on his mind, but it did not interfere with his making a good speech.

Senator Beck of Kentucky, much the biggest man in West Point, a giant with a face like that of John Kelly. He is dressed in blue flannel, and is in a hurry to get to Sheephead Bay and see the races. He has not recovered from his astonishment at being told by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee that Apollinaris is the only beverage a man ought to drink.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who has just tasted Apollinaris straight for the first time, and wonders what it was made for, separated from the ladies, who have put his gallantry to a strong test without straining it, by persistently seeking him out during a whole fortnight. He does not know that the entire post has been talking all day of his eloquent, ardent, poetical speech of the night before. In it he told of his cadet life before the war, when his uncle Robert E. Lee was in command. He said since the rebellion had to be, it was better to have it behind than to have it coming, as the boys did in his day. Virginia, and the whole South, said he, are interested in preserving the glory and unity of the nation, and realize that to have a healthy whole all the parts must be healthy.

W. D. Kelley, a small, bent, delicate man, whom everybody at West Point both respects and admires.

Congressman Blount, of Georgia, smooth-faced, bronzed, wide-awake, and looks like Calhoun's pictures, made a ringing speech to the veterans about the true chivalry and forgetfulness toward the South shown by Army officers.

Gen. Tappan, the Arkansas traveller, and the third ex-Confederate on this year's Board of Visitors, was chief of the Western Army in the rebel service; a gentle-looking, happy man, with a big share of the eloquence peculiar to Southern public men. Looks like ex-Superintendent Walling; wore a swallowtail for the first time at the hop—wont wear it again.

Governor Hoadly, of Ohio; a slight, partially bald, thin, and pale-faced man, who looks like a persistent student. A lady who met him yesterday said of him: "He's a modest I don't see how he ever got to be Governor of Ohio." His wife and daughter are with him, and all three have captured the heart of the West Pointers.

Col. Charles R. Codman, chief of the Massachusetts Mugwumps. He reminds one of a retired New Bedford sea captain, who has grown fond of good shore dinners. A fine-looking man, with an expression of firmness, and a solidity of appearance unlooked for in a Mugwump. In clover at West Point, where the boast has always been that there are no politics, but where each man now says the other is a Mugwump.

Col. Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Webb, and a score of others were also present.

The graduating exercises followed on Saturday, which was a day of rare loveliness, the weather being much cooler and more comfortable than is usually found at this season. After the opening prayer by Chaplain Postlethwaite, General Stanley was presented by General Merritt. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—I address myself particularly to you this day, in connection with this important event in the life of each member of the class of 1885: and we have met you to honor it, by a ceremonial which is to mark the point where your cadet pathway joins the great rough roadway of your lives, as officers of the Army. No event, from birth to death, is more worthy of such recognition. After four years of study and military exercise, you have reached the goal worked for, wished for, longed for; sometimes, perhaps, despaired of; and you now pass from tutelage to that independence and freedom of life, compatible with the profession of arms, and the articles of war. The diploma, soon to be delivered, will be your certificates of confirmation; and thence forward, your future records will, mainly, be in your own hands. The superintendent and members of the academic staff, surrounding and greeting you, this day, will not longer be your sponsors. You are justly entitled to drink, deeply, the nectar of this hour. With you we heartily join, and extend to you a cordial welcome to the new sphere of commissioned officers.

The General then reviewed the history of the Military Academy, and dwelt at length upon the effort made in 1837 to have the Government abandon the Academy, and disseminate a knowledge of war among the people in a general way. He argued that the practical tuition of officers, such as is given at West Point, and such as all civilized nations provide, is essential, and has proved its worth. He gave some good advice to the boys, and couched it in plain language. He said:

You have been educated at great expense by the Government, and it has a right to expect that you will so devote yourself to its service that you will more than repay it. You have obligated to serve your country four years longer. Some of you may be released from your obligations by the acceptance of your resignations, but not one of you should fall into the error of thinking that your duty ends with its acceptance or at the end of four years. In case your country becomes involved in trouble requiring your assistance, it should be promptly and cheerfully given. It is one of the fundamental principles of government that every citizen is bound to defend it, when the necessity arises, and this principle applies much more strongly to you, whom the country has educated.

I beseech you, through words of advice, to obey orders,

be studious in habit, and mark your duties with fidelity. Observe strictly the Articles of War, owe no man, live according to your means, and be not drinkers or gamblers. Do exactly as you will promise in your oath of office—that is to say, obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over you, according to the Rules and Articles of War. Do not waste time in constraining orders; it is extremely improbable that any officer of the Army now on duty will give you an illegal order; if he does, you will receive all due protection.

Learn something every day. The duties of an officer require the knowledge of the engineer, the architect, the merchant, the grocer, the freighter; even information relative to the trades of the carpenter, the mason, the plasterer, the ploughman, the road builder, the shoemaker, and the tailor, may be useful in the line of your profession. You will have the enjoyment of a grand field in the studies of geology, of botany, and of natural history; for your duties will carry you from Maine to Texas, and possibly from New York to Alaska. Read not as a mere matter of amusement, but to learn, as a matter of duty and habit. Follow the advice of Carlyle, to read into the very essence and core of books.

You must be a good citizen, and more, you must be not only a gentleman, but an officer and a gentleman! I think I may say that your necessary expenses need not exceed \$50 per month. Allowing, then, \$10 for incidentals, you have \$40 over your actual monthly expenses. With this amount I advise you to begin investments in lands, town lots, sound banks, railroads, or in life insurance. Do not fail to pay your debts. What can be more creditable to an officer than to have his bills for uniform and other articles sent by tradesmen, through the Adjutant General of the Army, or the commander of a department, with a complaint that the officer will not pay? It is true that a late high authority made a decision, a few years ago, that in case of an ordinary debt an officer failing to pay, was not properly subject to court-martial. That, under the Articles of War, was not either good law or good ethics; much better, and more worthy of observance, is the late order of the present Honorable Secretary of War to the civil employees of the War Department.

I advise you, in the broad sense of the word, not to drink. There was once in the Army a kind of feeling that if an officer did not keep liquor in his quarters for his friends, and treat, he was a mean fellow. This, happily, is not longer the style, and no one will think the less of you at the present time if you never keep a drop in your quarters. Toddy drinking, or a glass of beer, may seem very jolly and very social, but it is a beginning, and, falling in love with it, you may travel the road to misery and death. I have seen more than one handsome, brave, noble fellow, right from this Academy, go that way.

Nor must you gamble. I wish I could properly picture to you the character of a gambler in the Army. By him military duties are treated with lax consideration, the duties to his family and neighbors are all forgotten; all his thoughts are upon the game, all his acts are regulated by reference to his unholy employment. Of all wretches—of all detestable wretches—I know of no one so base as an Army gambler! But you may answer, you would not object to a little game—to a little "penny ante"? I repeat that I do object—it is a waste of time, and, like that innocent todody, which is the beginning of intemperance, penny ante is the gateway to gambling.

Are there gamblers and drunkards in the Army? I regret that there are some of both classes, as in every other profession in the United States. But from my observations, I can assert that there is more drinking and gambling among an equal number of lawyers and physicians than among officers of the Army.

Finally, my young friends, as a true guide to service in the Army of your country, I beg you, in the words of the illustrious soldier of the cross, St. Paul, to "be instant in season, out of season; reprove, reentreat, rebuke with all patience and doctrine." Be thorough in all things. "Fulfill thy ministry. Be sober." So that, as he has said, you may say, at that solemn hour, which will surely come: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. For the rest, there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the just Judge, will render to me at that day."

On behalf of the Board of Visitors, Gov. Hoadly next addressed the class, calling attention to "some thoughts touching the dignity of their high position as officers of the law as well as of the Army." Sketching the incidents of a robbery by a highwayman and his capture by a constable, he called attention to their almost perfect similarity. Yet one was crime, the other justice. The latter was justifiable because it was a short cut, a violent means of righting the wrongs society had suffered from the criminal. In the same way war was a harsh but direct and at times necessary method. It should always be a means, however, never an end. The soldier as much as the constable was an executor of law. Hence the wisdom of giving so much time to the study of law in the academic course. The three great wars through which this nation had passed were all fought to decide legal questions. In the last and greatest of them the best and ablest sons of the Academy, men who cared nothing for slavery, found themselves in arms one against the other to settle a question of constitutional law. Any one of the present class might find himself some day in a position where he would have to construe for himself the law and the Constitution. The ideal state was that in which the soldier did not cease to be a citizen, and the citizen was ready to become a soldier. In his closing remarks, addressed to the Academic Board, he referred eloquently to Gen. Grant.

Secretary of War Endicott was then introduced and made a graceful speech, in the course of which he said: "Young men of the graduating class: I am very happy to be here and assist your superintendent to confer the diplomas which the authorities declare you to be proficient to receive. This day is to you one of peculiar interest. Your four years of discipline and seclusion and subordination are over, and you go out to exercise authority and to suffer that fierce light which beats upon every one who occupies official position. Success depends more upon yourselves than upon what has been drilled into you. Be true to yourselves! There is no occasion without its duty, and no duty so small as to be unworthy of your position. But it is entirely within the limit of possibility that educated as you are and dedicated to your country you may be called upon on some great occasion when not only your own lives, but those of your friends and neighbors, yes, your country's fate itself, may hang upon you, and I hope and trust, and know that every one within the hearing of my voice hopes and trusts that whenever that occasion comes, you will not be found wanting."

The manner, as well as the matter, of Secretary Endicott made a most favorable impression. It was the expression of character, as well as of intellectual capacity, and conveyed the idea of a man of high ideals, as well as of ripe experience, seeking to influence young men by giving fatherly expression to some of the lessons of his own life. The Secretary's remarks were extemporaneous and were delivered in an easy conversational tone, which marked the cultured gentleman, as well as the practised speaker.

At the close of the ceremonies of the day, a most marvellous display of high silk hats invaded the

post as the members of the graduating class hurried into their "citizs," and made their p. p. c. calls preparatory to taking the boat to New York, when 39 of them joined in a banquet at Delmonico's. May all success attend them and the future realize for them their highest hopes of the Military service.

A vacancy stands for the present in the list of graduates published last week against the number 12, Mr. Lorenzo P. Davidson being under discipline for insubordinate conduct. As his offence was not serious it is presumed that he will receive his diploma later on, losing the opportunity he might otherwise have had of selecting his assignment to a regiment.

The cadets went into camp on Tuesday, the camp being named Camp Davis, in honor of Col. Benjamin F. Davis, a member of the Class of 1854, who was killed at Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863. The programme during the encampment is as follows: At 8 A. M., troop parade and guard mounting; at 9 A. M., engineers drill in artillery or cavalry, which will last until 10 or 10½ A. M.; at 6¼ P. M., evening parade, and after that a band concert every evening either in camp or in front of Gen. Merritt's headquarters.

Following is a list of the officers of the Battalion of Cadets, just appointed:

Captains—John J. Pershing, Mo.; Mason M. Patrick, W. Va.; Thos. H. Rees, Mich., and John T. Haines, at large.

Adjutant—T. B. Mott, Va.

Quartermaster—John E. McMahon, N. Y.

Lieutenants—Chas. T. Menoher, Pa.; Robt. G. Procter, Ky.; M. H. Barnum, N. Y.; Albert D. Niskern, Mich.; Lucien G. Berry, N. Y.; Chas. L. Potter, Me.; Chas. G. Dwyer, Texas; Henry C. Newcomer, Ill.; Amos B. Shattuck, N. H.; Cecil Stewart, Cal.; Chas. S. Riché, Pa.; E. M. Lewis, Ind.; W. M. Swaine, N. H.; Joseph C. Byron, N. Y.; John A. Towers, Wm. H. Bean, Pa.

Sergeant Major—Chas. B. Wheeler, Minn.

Quartermaster Sergeant—John A. Harman, Va.

First Sergeants—John C. Gregg, Pa.; Edward C. Young, Mo.; John M. Jenkins, S. C., and Harry E. Wilkins, Iowa.

Sergeants—Fremont P. Peck, N. Y.; Richmond P. Davis, N. C.; Robt. L. Howze, Texas; Mark L. Hersey, Me.; Wm. Weigel, N. J.; Geo. O. Squier, Mich.; Jas. T. Dean, O.; Edgar Russel, Mo.; Geo. McK. Williamson, Pa.; Eugene L. Loveridge, N. Y.; Ambrose I. Moriarty, Conn.; Ernest Hinds, Ala.; Francis H. Beach, N. Y.; Pierpont Isham, at large; Thos. G. Hanson, Cal., and Alex. L. Dade, Ky.

Lance Corporals—Wm. V. Judson, Ind.; J. S. Winn, Ky.; Claiborne Lee Foster, La.; Eddie Thomas Winston, Tenn.; John S. Grisard, O.; John L. Hayden, Wash. T.; Geo. W. Burr, Mo.; Francis J. Koester, Pa.; Henry Jervey, S. C.; Capers D. Vance, Ark.; Edwin S. Easley, Texas; Peter C. Harris, Ga.; Peyton C. Marsh, Pa.; Mr. Russ., —; Chas. D. Palmer, Iowa; Thaddeus M. Kelly, Miss.; John W. Goding, Mass.; Wm. T. Littlebrant, Cal., and Wm. H. Wilhelm, Pa. Thirty-six out of the 132 applicants for admission to the Academy have been found deficient. Among the successful ones is Andrews, the colored applicant from South Carolina. The son of Quartermaster Spurgon, of West Point, is a successful alternate in place of the candidate from the 15th District, New York.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE POWHATAN.

Referring to the arrival at New York of the U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, June 13, a press despatch says: Her officers bring few pleasing recollections of her sojourn near the old city of Carthage. They were there from the 1st of March until the 17th of May, and were permitted to quietly contemplate a Spanish-American revolution, where the insurgents challenged to close combat, under the ancient walls of that warlike city, the well organized forces of the national government. The siege was prolonged, and its conditions rapidly varied as reinforcements and fortune placed their shifting weight upon the scales of victory. The insurgents, after a desperate assault and repulse, lost heart, became demoralized and dispersed. The revolution was ended, and then the surgeons of the *Powhatan* and one from a Spanish gunboat visited the field of slaughter and worked hard to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Many of the wounded had not the chance of having their wounds examined and dressed for days after the fight. Their condition was terrible. The General of the national forces courteously expressed, through the American Consul, his appreciation of the extraordinary valuable services of the surgeons of the *Powhatan* to the wounded on both sides. On the voyage home from Key West the *Powhatan* encountered an electrical storm of the most remarkable character. On June 9, at 8 P. M., the wind was northeast, with bright sky, pleasant weather, and smooth sea. The ship was in about lat. 32, lon. 78, in the Gulf Stream. Clouds appeared on the horizon at an altitude of ten degrees, and sheet lightning and vivid forked bolts illuminated the dark mass. The flashes were almost continuous, and played with bewildering changes, illuminating the clouds in the most beautiful manner, darting from the apex to the base, apparently touching the water, balls of fire dancing on its face and a dazzling gleam surrounding the horizon. The sight was surprisingly fine, but somewhat terrifying. The ship's masts were not touched, but appearances were very ugly. At 11 o'clock a stiff breeze sprang up from the northeast and heavy squalls, accompanied by half a gale, continued for the next forty hours, with rain in torrents and big seas. At times the rainfall was five inches in depth on the ship's decks, making everything in the cabin and throughout the vessel below wet and uncomfortable. The barometer was at its highest, 30.24, and lowest, 30.07. The ship was hauled into soundings outside the Gulf Stream, and finally smooth seas were found after a very uncomfortable experience of nearly two days. The *Powhatan* requires a few repairs and may go to Norfolk to receive them.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the *Powhatan*: Captain, L. A. Beardslee; Lieutenant Commander, W. H. Brownson; Lieutenants, A. P. Nazro, W. F. Low, and W. Kilburn; Junior Lieutenant, G. H. Peters; Surgeon, B. H. Kidder; Chief Engineer, H. W. Fitch; Paymaster, George F. Hendee; Passed Assistant Engineer, J. A. Tobin and J. P. Mickle; Assistant Engineer, R. T. Hall; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Byrnes; Ensigns, A. N. Wood, B. C. Dent, and A. C. Almy; 1st Lieutenants of Marines, G. T. Bates; Carpenter, L. L. Martin; Gunner, C. H. Venable; Sailmaker, J. W. Wingate; Pay Clerk, L. F. Binder.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General. John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.—in suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., June 15, 1885.

A board of officers, to consist of Brigadier General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster General; Brigadier General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector General; and Colonel G. N. Lieber Acting Judge Advocate General, will convene in Washington City on the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to take into consideration that portion of the act of March 3, 1885, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States," which provides "That the liability of the Government under this act shall be limited to such articles of personal property as the Secretary of War, in his discretion, shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service, in the line of duty."

The board will consider the proviso above quoted, examine the lists of articles for which compensation is applied for in the several claims which will be submitted to it, and report to the Secretary of War for his action their views as to what "articles of personal property are reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service in the line of duty." The recommendation of the board should be sufficiently comprehensive to cover all claims which have been or may be presented under said act, as far as practicable.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 64, H. Q. A., June 16, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2426 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2426. When an officer who is ordered to change station has leave of absence in the period intervening between his leaving the old and joining the new station, it does not deprive him of the mileage to which he would otherwise be entitled; but where the order directs or necessarily requires transportation to be furnished by the Q. M. Dept., the officer can only claim transportation, and not mileage.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 65, H. Q. A., June 11, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Accounts for transmission of telegrams on official business sent and received by officers of the Army since the 1st day of July, 1884, are, by decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury dated April 13, 1885, due and payable from the appropriation "pay, etc., of the Army." All such accounts and claims for transmission of telegrams over the lines of the bonded Pacific railroads will be transmitted to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, direct, for adjustment.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 66, H. Q. A., June 12, 1885.

The following order, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Attention is invited to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes." Under the heading "Signal Service," provision is made in said act for the support of the Signal Service of the Army, and the Secretary of War directs that, for convenience, disbursements of the items therein set forth be made under the direction of the respective chiefs of bureaus, as follows:

By the Chief Signal Officer:

Observation and Report of Storms..... \$240,000 00
Maintenance and Repair of Military Telegraph Lines..... 24,000 00

By the Paymaster General:

Signal Service Pay..... 247,301 51

By the Commissary General of Subsistence:

Signal Service, Subsistence..... 155,000 00

By the Quartermaster General:

Signal Service, Regular Supplies..... 58,638 40
Signal Service, Incidental Expenses..... 1,954 00
Signal Service, Transportation..... 35,505 00
Signal Service, Barracks and Quarters..... 85,608 00
Signal Service, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipment..... 2,873 89

By the Surgeon General:

Signal Service, Medical Department..... 7,100 00

By the Chief of Ordnance:

Signal Service, Ordnance Stores..... 100 00

The attention of said chiefs of bureaus is further invited to the provision in the Army appropriation act of March 3, 1885, that "there shall not hereafter be expended out of appropriations made for the support of the Army any money for the support of the Signal Service or Corps, or for any purpose connected therewith, other than the pay of such commissioned officers as may be detailed by the Secretary of War for service therein, except such sums as may be specifically appropriated therefor."

The act first mentioned also authorizes the Secretary of War, "in his discretion, to detail for the service in the Signal Corps not to exceed four commissioned officers, exclusive of the second lieutenant of the Signal Corps authorized by law, and of two officers lately serving in the Arctic Sea."

Commissioned officers of the Army will be detailed only by the Secretary of War. The employment of enlisted men of the Army for service on telegraph lines or other work in charge of the Chief Signal Officer will be governed by the provisions of General Orders, No. 3, Adjutant General's Office, 1884.

No issues in kind will be made to any officer or enlisted man of the Signal Corps, or for the use of the Corps, except such as may be provided for or purchased under the foregoing appropriations.

For convenience and economy, lawful issues in kind may be made when possible from stores on hand, the money value thereof to be refunded from the proper items of the appropriations above named, and covered in to the credit of the appropriation from which the stores were originally purchased.

The Secretary of War directs that the disbursements of the items herein referred to shall be made in the city of Washington, under the direction of the chiefs of bureaus respectively indicated. They will make reports of their disbursements of the several items monthly to the Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., June 13, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 2072 and 2073 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

2072. All estimates or requisitions for clothing, whether special or annual, must conform strictly to the regulations prescribing the allowance, and the sizes. Exclusive issues of larger sizes than are worn by the men cannot be made. The following table shows the proper proportion of sizes to the 100:

Articles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Boots.....	0 1/2	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shoes.....	0 1/2	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Helmet.....	16	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68
Campaign hats.....	16	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68
Forage caps.....	16	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68
Canvas caps.....	16	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68
Uniform dress coats.....	10	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
Overcoats.....	10	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
Blouses.....	10	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
Canvas sack coats.....	10	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
Stable frocks.....	15	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
Undershirts, knitted.....	8	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56
Overalls, dark blue flannel.....	8	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56
Trousers, kersey.....	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Trousers, white linen.....	10	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Trousers, canvas.....	10	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Drawers, Canton flannel.....	15	25	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Canvas mittens.....	25	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Fur gauntlets.....	20	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

* The figures on this line indicate the trade sizes of helmets, hats, and caps, corresponding to the sizes of the Quartermaster's Department.

2073. Should any of the sizes of overcoats, uniform dress coats, blouses, and trousers specified in the foregoing paragraph prove inadequate, measurements will be sent with the estimate for those garments when required for men who cannot be fitted with the regular sizes.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 68, H. Q. A., June 15, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, 2500 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2500. The following books and files for each work will be required to be kept by the officer in charge:

1. A cash book, with daily record of receipts and expenditures.
2. An appropriation or allotment book.
3. A roll book, showing the name, occupation, time employed, and amount paid to each hired person each month.
4. A book of materials, showing appropriation, date of delivery and payment, from whom received, the kind, quality, price, cost, and disposition made of all material purchased. In this book the various articles will be entered under the same heads as in the quarterly returns of property.
5. A journey of operations, containing a daily record of the occupation of the persons employed on the work, the application of their labor, and miscellaneous facts connected with the work; with contract work, a record of the quantity of work done by the contractor daily, if possible, or at such times as the work can be measured, stating daily the number and occupation of men employed, and number and kind of machines used by contractor.
6. A book of letters sent.
7. A file of bills paid.
8. A file of letters received.
9. A file of orders received.
10. An index will be kept with each book.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 13, 1885.

Publishes arrangements for the Department Rifle Competition. Post commanders will give the necessary orders to have the selected competitors reach Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 3. The preliminary practice and competition will be under the direction of 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, 7th Cavalry, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 9, 1885.

Announces the appointment of civilian employees and extra duty men payable from Army transportation to posts in the Department for the fiscal year 1885-1886.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, June 3, 1885.

Publishes report of Target Practice for April, 1885. The officers to whom badges have been transferred since April 1 will forward to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. H. Q., a list of men to whom the badges were issued, and will forward lists giving this information with all future requisitions. Badges will only be issued at the end of each month of the target season.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The Brigadier General Commanding will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, on public business (S. O. 80, June 6, Dept. Mo.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Colonel Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and, in conjunction with the post commander, determine the exact site, on the open plat facing Hamilton avenue, for the set of field officer's quarters to be erected at that post (S. O. 124, June 12, D. East).

So much of S. O. 109, as directs Capt. James H. Lord, Asst. Q. M., to proceed to Jeffersonville Depot, is suspended until further orders, and he will be assigned by the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, to temporary duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., to superintend the contracts for rebuilding that post (S. O. June 11, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Francis B. Jones, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from temporary duty in office of the Q. M. Gen., and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for duty as disbursing officer for the Signal Service (S. O. June 11, H. Q. A.).

So much of S. O. 132, as directs Capt. Charles A. Allgood, military storekeeper, Q. M. D., to report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Pacific, for assign-

ment, is amended so as to direct him to report to Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., in San Francisco, for duty in connection with transportation (S. O. June 15, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for seven days, to commence on or about June 20, is granted Major James W. Scully, Q. M., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 128, June 17, D. East.)

Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty at Fort Monroe, Va., as Post Q. M. (S. O. 20, June 12, Div. Atlantic.)

So much of par. 8, S. O. 133, June 11, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., to report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for disbursing officer for the Signal Service, is so amended as to direct him to report for duty as property and disbursing officer for the Signal Service (S. O. June 17, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major A. S. Towar is relieved from duty in Omaha to take effect June 25, and will take station at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. (S. O. 52, June 13, D. Platte.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Johnston, Deputy Paymtr, Gen., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect July 5, 1885 (S. O. 125, June 13, D. East).

The leave of absence granted Major John E. Blaine, Paymtr., is revoked (S. O. June 17, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

So much of S. O. 78, as directs Major P. J. A. Cleary, Surg., to change station from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Lyon, Colo., is revoked (S. O. 81, June 8, Dept. Mo.).

A. A. Surg. Frederick Bass will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 49, June 3, Div. Pacific.)

1st Lieut. W. D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., will accompany the 9th Cavalry, now at Fort Riley, to Fort Laramie (S. O. 82, June 9, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. Joseph Y. Porter, Asst. Surg., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home (S. O. June 15, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. Leonard Wood will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Prescott, Ariz. T., and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Ariz., for assignment to duty (S. O. June 17, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, is assigned, in addition to his present duties, to the charge of public buildings and grounds, relieving Col. Almon F. Rockwell, U. S. A., of that duty (G. O. 3, June 1, C. E.).

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Captain Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers (S. O. June 12, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for two months is granted Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept. to take effect after June 30 (S. O. June 17, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Chaplain O. J. Nave, Fort Lyon, is extended twenty days (S. O. 83, June 10, Dept. Mo.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain S. M. Merrill, Fort Clark, Texas (S. O. 63, June 4, D. Texas).

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B. D. G. K. and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H. and L., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

The following promotion is announced: Lieut.-Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley, 9th, to be Colonel of the 1st Cav., vice Grover, deceased. Col. Dudley will proceed to Fort Custer, Montana, and assume command of his regiment (S. O. 66, June 13, Div. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqrs., B. E. F. G. and I., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and K., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D., Boise Barracks, Idaho; H., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M., Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Sergt. C. M. Sheldon, Sergts. W. Meehan, F. C. Karst, and C. Crowley, Corps. W. Sebastian and J. W. House, and Privates W. Kelly and P. Martell, have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., D. E. F. H. I. K. L. J. Davis, Tex.; A. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Camp Rice, Tex.; M. Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Leave of absence for four months is granted 2nd Lieut. George H. Morgan (S. O. June 11, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. G. L. Converse, Jr., is relieved as a member and detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O. June 12, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. T. B. Dugan, A. C. S., Camp Pena Colorado, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, \$400, public funds (S. O. 64, June 10, D. Tex.).

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Department Commander, is granted Major Caleb H. Carlton (S. O. June 17, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B. D. and I., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F. and H., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A. and K., Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C. and G., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E. and M., Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave of absence for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Cunliffe H. Murray (S. O. June 11, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., C. G. and L., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. I. and K., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. and F., Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. E. and H., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig is extended seven days (S. O. June 12, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otts.

Hdqrs., C. and H., San Antonio, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; P. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D. Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E. F. G. K. and L., Ft. Clark, Tex.; I. and M., Ft. Brown, Tex.

So much of S. O. 132, as relates to Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth, is revoked (S. O. June 18, H. Q. A.).

Capt. George F. Foote will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. David S. Stanley, president of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at San Antonio, Tex., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O. June 17, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, A. C. S., Fort Clark, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, La., \$1,050 public funds (S. O. 64, June 10, D. Tex.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Ebert M. Cronk, Troop A (S. O. 64, June 10, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B. D. E. H. and I. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day will report in person to Brig.-Gen. George Crook for temporary duty (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

The 9th Cavalry, except Troops A, G, and I, under command of Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, is relieved from duty in this Department and will march to its destination in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 82, June 9, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. A. H. Budlong, now under orders to report, July 1, for duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison, will, upon the departure of the 9th Cav. for the Dept. of Platte, remain at Fort Riley (S. O. 82, June 9, Dept. M.)

Lieut.-Col. James S. Brislin will report by telegraph to the Comdg. General Dept. of Platte for assignment to a station, and to join his regiment in that Department (S. O., June 13, H. Q. A.)

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "Mr. Joseph M. Moore is among the six who graduate this week from 'Gaines High School.' Prior to this he has served ten years in the Regular Army. Now, that he has completed his education, he has again enlisted and will leave on July 1 for Cheyenne, taking the position as 1st sergeant of Troop F, 9th Cav."

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs. and B. Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Mason M. Maxon, B. Q. M., is further extended two months (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

The band of the 10th has quite gained the affections of the citizens of Prescott.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H. and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave of absence for four days is granted 1st Lieut. Albert Todd (S. O. 35, June 10, Art. School.)

Capt. Tully McCrea, Sergt. J. C. Moore, P. J. Connel, and D. Ryan, Corp. J. McKnight, Privates M. Ahearn, J. Blake, and E. Matteson, all of Bat. C, have qualified as sharpshooters; also Corp. D. Zirkle, of Bat. D, and Sergt. G. T. Nelson and Corp. H. Hopkins, of Bat. H.

Light Bat. K (Major Haskin) started on its summer practice march June 8. Major Haskin's staff officers are 1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., Quartermaster and Commissary, and 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., U. S. Engineers. Itinerary Officer, and the battery officers are Lieuts. Henry L. Harris, Charles J. Bailey, and Millard F. Harmon. The battery will be absent from the Presidio about five weeks, and will march about four hundred miles. The route followed will take the battery through the Livermore, Napa, Russian River, and Anderson Valleys to Navarro Ridge, and thence down the coast to Duncan's Mills, then via Santa Rosa and Petaluma to San Quentin and by ferry to San Francisco.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G. and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

* Light battery.

Leave of absence for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis (S. O., June 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank B. Hamilton will proceed to Greenville, Miss., for the purpose of inspecting the militia of the State of Mississippi to assemble at that place on July 4, 1885 (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave of absence for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about July 1, is granted Major Edward B. Williston (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. George F. Barstow, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 128, June 17, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph is relieved from duty as executive officer of the Board of U. S. Executive Departments at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, to take effect June 30, 1885, and will join his battery (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John E. Myers will visit the camp of the militia and volunteer guards of the State of Texas during the period of their encampment at Lampasas, commencing June 22, 1885, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampment (S. O., June 16, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. S. F. Massey is designated as instructor of the third section, and will, until further orders, be excused from all battery duty, and duty as officer of the day (S. O. 35, June 10, Art. School.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles Morris, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is extended ten days (S. O. 127, June 16, D. East.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and B. Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K, Whipple Bks., A. T.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Edward Collins (S. O. 59, June 8, D. Ariz.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D, E, F, and K, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

A furlough for two months is granted 1st Sergt. Albert G. Judson, Co. F, Fort Coeur d'Alene (S. O. 87, June 3, D. Columbia.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Leave of absence for twenty days, from May 24,

1885, has been granted 1st Lieut. R. E. Thompson (S. O. 52, June 10, D. Platte.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted Capt. James Halloran, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 126, June 15, D. East.)

Major William H. Penrose will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., on public business connected with the water works to be established at that post (S. O. 127, June 16, D. East.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., June 12, H. Q. A.)

Major William F. Drum, Dept. Inspector, will inspect Light Bat. E, 1st Art., Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 86, June 2, D. Columbia.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. G. H. Palmer, A. C. S., Fort Stockton, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, \$334.10, public funds (S. O. 64, June 10, D. Tex.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month, from July 1, 1885, is granted 2d Lieut. William P. Evans (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about July 15, is granted Capt. George F. Towle (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Clark will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Sergt. Andy Skala, Co. K (S. O. 63, June 4, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Hays, Kas., is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord (S. O. 67, June 17, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swayne.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Major R. H. Hall is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 80, June 6, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edward O. C. Ord, to take effect upon the expiration of the extension of his sick leave (S. O., June 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, now on leave of absence in Washington, D. C., will report in person, without delay, to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Mo., to conduct a detachment of recruits for the 6th Cav. to Fort Selden, N. M. On the completion of this duty he will join his company at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1885.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, to be Major, May 9, 1885, vice Lyford, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Marcus W. Lyon, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, May 9, 1885, vice Reilly, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, May 9, 1885, in accordance with section 1207, Revised Statutes, having served 14 years continuously as Lieutenant.

1st Lieutenant Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, June 12, 1885, in accordance with section 1207, Revised Statutes, having served 14 years continuously as Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan A. M. Dudley, 9th Cavalry, to be Colonel 1st Cavalry, June 6, 1885, vice Grover, deceased.

Major James S. Brislin, 2d Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Cavalry, June 6, 1885, vice Dudley, promoted.

Captain Frank T. Bennett, 9th Cavalry, to be Major, 2d Cavalry, June 6, 1885, vice Brislin, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cavalry, to be Captain, June 6, 1885, vice Bennett, promoted.

2d Lieutenant George R. Burnett, 9th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1885, vice Hughes, promoted.

Military Academy.

The following named cadets of the U. S. M. A. are turned back to join the next succeeding classes: 2d Class—Samuel Seay, Jr. 4th Class—Wm. S. Graves, Joseph D. Leitch, James E. Normoyle, and Charles Young (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Pembina, D. T., June 15. Detail: Major George M. Bratton, Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 1st Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany and George A. Cornish, and 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, 15th Inf., and Capt. Harry O. Perley, Med. Dept., J.-A. (S. O. 62, June 8, D. Dak.)

At Camp at Caldwell, Kas., June 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Capt. Michael Conney and Patrick Cusack, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. S. Bingham, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 81, June 8, Dept. M.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., June 16. Detail: Capt. E. C. Woodruff, J. M. Norvell, and D. J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson and Frederick Von Schrader, 2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, C. W. Abbot, Jr., and Charles H. Osgood, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 124, June 12, D. East.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., June 22. Detail:

Capt. W. B. Beck and J. A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Junius L. Powell, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia and W. B. McCallum and 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 129, June 18, D. East.)

At Fort Preble, Me., June 23. Detail: Major W. M. Graham, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. W. J. Wilson, Med. Dept.; Capt. George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, H. R. Anderson, and A. S. Cummins, 4th Art. and 2d Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 129, June 18, D. East.)

Army Boards.

An Army Retiring Board will convene, at the call of the president thereof, at San Antonio, Tex., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. David S. Stanley; Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith, Surg.; Major Joseph P. Wright, Surg.; Major Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept., and Major Edward M. Hely, Insp.-Gen. The Comdg. General Dept. of Texas will detail a recorder for the Board (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major F. S. Dodge, Pay Dept.; Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. C. Sellmer, 3d Art., will assemble at the San Antonio Depot, June 6, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of certain subsistence stores, for which Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., is responsible (S. O. 63, June 4, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.; Major James Gillies, Q. M., and Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., will meet at Dept. Hdqs., June 8, to fix the responsibility for one surveyor's transit and tripod and one engineer's chain, for which Capt. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., Acting Engineer Officer, holds the memorandum receipt of Lieut. John McA. Webster, 2d Inf., as engineer property, and for which Lieut. Webster is also accounting to the Quartermaster-General as quartermaster property (S. O. 80, June 6, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major William B. Hughes, Q. M.; Capt. William Mills, 2d Inf., and Capt. Charles C. De Rudio, 7th Cav., will assemble at the Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dept., June 16, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the condition of certain C. C. and G. E., for which Capt. William H. Gill, M. S. K., is responsible (S. O., June 12, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Major D. N. Bash, Pay Dept., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M. 8th Cav., will assemble at the San Antonio Depot, June 12, for the purpose of submitting recommendation as to the disposition of a quantity of damaged hay, for which Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 64, June 10, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieut. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., will assemble at Camp Rice, Tex., June 15, to reconsider and revise the proceedings of a Board of Survey (S. O. 64, June 10, D. Tex.)

Upon the request of 1st Sergt. Jesse H. Farmer, Co. B, 4th Inf., a Court of Inquiry will meet at Fort Omaha, Neb., June 15, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon all the facts in regard to the accusations made against Sergt. Farmer in papers transmitted to Dept. Hdqs. by the C. O. Fort Omaha. Detail: Col. William P. Carlin and Major Isaac D. De Russy, 4th Inf.; Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, Adj. 4th Inf., Recorder (S. O. 53, June 12, D. Platte.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1885.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1885, the following named enlisted men are, by direction of the President, upon their own applications, placed upon the retired list created by that act: Ord. Sergt. Michael Coady, U. S. A.; Ord. Sergt. Michael McGarry, U. S. A.; Ord. Sergt. Charles Mulhern, U. S. A.; 1st Class Private James Cleary, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. A.; Sergt. Joseph Schupp, Co. E, 6th Inf., and Sergt. Patrick Burns, General Service, U. S. A.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

(S. O., June 16, H. Q. A.)

Musicians' Clothing.—Upon a communication enclosing a requisition for certain articles for the musicians of a company, "as prescribed in G. O. No. 23, c. s.," A. G. O., the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army states that the general order in question only applies to band musicians. (Letter A. G. O., June 8, 1885.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

Of Fort Maginnis, the *Mineral Argus* says:

Capt. Wagner is in command until arrival of Major Bates. Quartermaster Wainwright is having the quarters and barracks renovated and painted. Lieut. McDonald has sent a fine string of trout and a brace of ducks for the officers' mess. The two companies of the 18th Infantry marched out of the garrison May 24, and the incoming companies arrived June 6. Dr. and Mrs. Stone enjoyed a horse-back ride to Reedsford (Big Spring Creek) last week. A bridge is badly needed over the creek just this side of Fort Maginnis. If the Q. M. of the post will detail a force to build a small but substantial bridge over the "bad place," he will certainly be breveted by the citizens in this city.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

We learn that Secretary Endicott, on the recommendation of General Sheridan, has set aside \$30,000 for the enlargement of Fort Riley. There are to be built two sets of barracks large enough to hold four troops of cavalry and two sets of officers' quarters. Work will commence as soon as possible after July 1 next.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

\$75,000 are to be appropriated next fiscal year for the construction of a twelve-company barracks at San Antonio, and \$20,000 for a post hospital.

THE American Society of Civil Engineers will hold its annual convention at Deer Park, Md., from June 24 to June 27, inclusive.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Captain John Egan, 4th Art., will inspect the camp of Rhode Island Militia, commencing July 7 next. (S. O. H. Q. A., June 19.)

Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf., is assigned to recruiting service at Geneva, N. Y. (S. O. H. Q. A., June 19.)

Maj. W. R. Gibson, Paymaster, U. S. A., is granted one month's leave, with permission to apply for one month's extension. (S. O. H. Q. A., June 19.)

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Recruit C. Shaffner, General Service, recently tried at Columbus Barracks, O., for desertion, the reviewing authority, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, says: "The proceedings are approved, except the admission of the hearsay testimony of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Offley, 17th Inf., as to what the policemen told him the accused had declared at the time of the arrest. This was clearly incompetent by all the rules of evidence, which provide for the exclusion of such hearsay testimony. In the opinion of the reviewing authority the evidence for the prosecution fails to establish the intent to desert. It is proved that when arrested the prisoner asked to be permitted to change his citizen's dress for his proper military dress, of which latter the evidence shows he retained control. He will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

In G. C.-M. O. 23, of June 5, General Miles says: "The record of a Garrison Court-martial at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.,—case of Private William Kelly, Co. A, 14th Inf.,—having been received for supervision by the Department Commander, the proceedings are set aside, and the sentence will not be executed, for the reasons that the specification sets forth, and alleges, in support of the 2d charge, previous trials and convictions for like offences. Thus to arraign an accused has been so strongly condemned by legal authorities, and is such an apparent violation of the principles of justice that no further comment is deemed necessary by the Department Commander. Vide G. C.-M. O. 34, of 1882, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia."

In the case of Private John Fleming, Co. H, 17th Inf., recently tried at Fort Yates for desertion, General Terry says: "The court, after finding the accused guilty, called him before it and permitted the Judge Advocate to read from the descriptive book of the accused's company his record as shown therein, including that of previous convictions by Courts-martial. The action of the court in attempting to introduce evidence after the case had been formally closed and a finding arrived at was irregular. The attack thus made upon the character of the accused was illegal, for general character cannot be inquired into, unless the accused by first attempting to show that it is good invites the attack. Moreover, the evidence by which previous convictions were sought to be established was incompetent. The only proof of a previous conviction is the record of the court before which the conviction was had. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved, and the prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty." (G. C. M. O. 102, D. Dakota, S. 1885.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

JUNE 12.

It would have been remarkable, to say the least of it, if there had been an Indian outbreak anywhere near the stations of the 3d Cavalry, had the regiment not taken a hand in it. True to this fate orders were received day before yesterday to send a force to watch the fords and crossing places of the Rio Grande, and prevent, if possible the return of the hostile Apaches through this State on their way back to their haunts in Arizona and New Mexico. Colonel Brackett ordered out Captain Vroom with two troops, F and L, on this duty yesterday, the other officers being Captain John C. Thompson, 1st Lieut. James F. Simpson, 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Boyer. Troop M, under 1st Lieut. George K. Hunter, is out from Pena Colorado, and a detachment of the 3d from Camp Rice. 2d Lieut. Britton Davis, 3d Cavalry, with about sixty Indian scouts, is close on the heels of the Indians, and it will be very strange indeed if he does not succeed in overhauling them. This post is all very well, perhaps, but the new comers think it has been greatly overrated. There is little grazing, no trees, but little water, and plenty only of lichen-covered rocks and stones.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA.

JUNE 12, 1885.

ALL at this, the finest and most pleasant post in Arizona, are on the *qui vive* at present; that is, all who are left behind, whose name is not by any means legion. Troops B, I and D, of the 4th, have been in the vicinity of Guadalupe Cañon since May 23 or 24, having left here early on the morning of May 19. We have heard from them occasionally, in a few instances through couriers, and twice through the escort accompanying wagons sent in for rations and forage. With the exception of a few men being killed, everything seems to be in its normal condition. Wearing apparel is at a premium, however, the troops being in a state of raggedness, which would cause a tramp to blush—blouses, trousers and boots worn out, the uppers of the latter in many cases cut off and wound around the foot, doing duty as soles and uppers.

Quite a ripple of excitement ran through the post the day before yesterday, when a despatch was received, stating that Indians were in the vicinity of Bisbee, had committed murders and depredations, and were cornered by citizens whom they were fighting. A detachment of twenty men, composed of part of the 4th Cavalry band and a few ex-hussars serving in Company C, 1st Infantry, was soon got together and mounted, and started out in pursuit, under command of 1st Lt. J. R. Richards, adjutant, 4th Cavalry. A telegram received from him yesterday stated that he was at Bisbee, had struck the trail, and would follow it as long as it lasted. Those who know the gallant adjutant are fully aware he will keep his word. A charge of being dilatory or incompetent will hardly be laid at his door, though it is scarcely possible he will escape one of the shafts of calumny and abuse which are hurled indiscriminately at U. S. Army officers by the intensely moral press of Arizona.

According to the editors of these journals, the military should be everywhere at once; they take no cognizance of the smallness of our Army or the difficulties to be encountered in attacking these Apaches; regard these territories as they would Rhode Island, so far as size is concerned. Entrenched in their various towns, behind a barrier of valorous militia, whose souls are yearning for a fight, and who are frantically imploring some one to hold their coats, while they go out and encounter the Apaches and exterminate them, these knights of the quill pen their fiery editorials, teeming with abuse and growls, "incompetency," "hesitation," "cowardice," etc., etc., forming the gist of them all, in every instance levelled at Army officers and men, on whose shoulders they lay the whole fault of the outbreak and massacre.

"I'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Roman."

The query arises as to where they and their towns would be were it not for the presence of the Regulars in the Territory—but then the militia must not be forgotten.

Of the eight soldiers "jumped" a few days ago at the mouth of Guadalupe Cañon, by thirty Apaches, four of the killed were from this post. Saddler Neilhouse, Troop K, 4th Cavalry, who was killed at the first fire, was an old soldier of many years service; had several hundred dollars with the Paymaster. Private Jeff, of the same troop, was one of the fortunate who escaped. He ran, much preferring to be a live coward than a dead lion. Cowardice under such circumstances is very commendable; should be termed judicious bravery, but it is a matter of utter impossibility to convince our valorous editors that such is the case. Look out for more vituperation. A fight between the troops and hostiles will undoubtedly take place in a day or two. The latter are being gradually hemmed in, and if the cavalry once get a chance at them they will exterminate them. These thirty Apaches who jumped the eight soldiers referred to above, were then being chased by Troop I, 4th Cavalry (Wood's).

There is a dearth of officers here at present. Captain Tisdall, 1st Infantry, in command, and Assistant Surgeon Brown, Assistant Q. M. Floyd and Lieut. Patch, R. Q. M., 4th Cavalry, comprise the list of those on deck. Colonel Royall is away on sick leave and Lieut.-Col. Forsyth is not expected for some time.

The hotel on the reservation is well filled with guests, some of whom are invalids and convalescents. This is the finest climate in Arizona; little or no sickness. Days not warm and the nights delightfully cool. Plenty of large shade trees; delicious water. Invalids will do well to cut this out and paste it on their medicine bottles. This is not to be taken *cum grano salis*. Send us some sweet girl graduates to relieve the monotony of our existence. More anon.

SEE HEAP.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

THE summer solstice is upon us, but notwithstanding the heat recruiting is reasonably brisk, and the material of a fair quality. Our band, under Bandmaster Linden, continues its concerts on week-days and Sundays, and is a great solace in our hours of ennui. The "retirement list" you published last week was immense, and is highly appreciated here, as doubtless throughout the whole Army. X.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BASE BALL AT FORT LYON, COL.

As a pastime from the military duties, the soldiers manifest much interest in the national game of base ball, and the proficiency attained has created a great rivalry between the cavalry and infantry nines, and it was decided that to-day they should prove their strength. The commandant and many officers were witnesses and interested in the game, and each player strove to his utmost in honor of his branch of the Service. The game resulted in a victory for the Infantry by a score of 50 to 26. The batting of the Infantry was exceedingly heavy.

SPECTATOR.

EDUCATION AT WEST POINT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World, June 8, says:

Adjt.-Gen. Drum, of the Army, thinks that there is room for reform in the system of education at West Point. He would throw open the school to a larger number of students and have only a picked number of them actually appointed into the Army. He believes in giving a large number of students a military education and then in sending them back to civil life, where they can be useful as military professors at the schools throughout the country in helping to keep up the various militia organizations, and in case of an emergency could be relied upon for organizing and handling troops. The present system at West Point has a tendency to make a boy over into a machine, and to give him false notions of his position in life. None of the boys there are taught anything about their own country. None of them come out of there with any correct notions about the character of this Government. Their after life in the Army tends to make them creatures of routine, excessively timid and conservative. All of the great generals of the war were West Point graduates who had left the Army and gone back to civil life. Through their absence from the Army and in their contact with people they had acquired that broadening of the mind and knowledge of men which afterwards made them successful generals. The failures of the war were the officers of the Regular Army who had remained with the Army. They were a constant source of friction. They were always clashing with the volunteers. They would lose their hold upon the soldiers in their charge by attempting to maintain a martinet discipline over the volunteer soldiers of the war. The advantage of sending graduates of West Point back into civil life throughout the country would soon be seen in the improvement of the military organizations. Pennsylvania, which has the best militia organization of any State in the Union, has one trouble constantly to encounter, and that is to obtain proper material for officers in her militia regiments.

The Albuquerque Journal publishes the following interesting communication, addressed to the editor of the Silver Lake Enterprise, who reflected in his columns on the courage of Capt. Overton, 6th Cav.

"Malone, May 31.—Editor Enterprise:—Sir: In your issue of May 29, we find that our troop commander, Capt. G. E. Overton, is spoken of in a manner reflecting on his abilities as an officer and also that he is in arrest for cowardice. The whole of this accusation is false as his whole command stand ready to testify. He has conducted himself during the campaign in a way becoming an officer and a gentleman, and is no coward, and is not in arrest.

We, the undersigned, representing the sentiment of the entire troop, certify to the correctness of the above statements—W. B. Morse, 1st sergeant; Geo. Smith, sergeant; Richard Frank, sergeant; Alonzo Bowman, sergeant; E. E. Sorrell, corporal; Mack Brandt, corporal; Wm. Mack, trumpeter; John Weber, trumpeter; Joseph R. Thomson, saddler; A. E. Beardsley, private; A. F. Thompson, private; Chas. J. Fallon, private; Thomas Armstrong, private."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 17.

By direction of the Navy Department Capt. F. M. Ramsay, superintendent of Naval Academy; Commander N. H. Farquhar, commandant of cadets; Comdr. Elmer, Lieuts. Bulwer, Knox, Merrill, Clason, Chief Engr. Farmer, Passed Asst. Engr. Barton, Chapl. McAllister, Profs. Hendrickson, Rice, Todd, Prud'homme, Oliver, Gunner Sommers and Carpenter Conover will be continued on duty at the Naval Academy until July 1, 1886. Commanders Sigbee and Baker, Lieuts. Goodwin, Meigs, Peck, Holmes, Parker, Passed Assistant Engineer Parks to Sept. 1, 1885. Lieut.-Comdr. Craig to Sept. 1, 1886, and Mates Silver, Perry, Rogers, Smith, Murphy and Hill to July 1, 1888. The official standing of the first 25 members of the class is as follows, the first five being classed as "stars," having received 85 per cent. of the multiple in their studies:

- 1—S. Dana Greene, Rhode Island.
- 2—Samuel W. Armistead, Virginia.
- 3—George W. Street, Wisconsin.
- 4—Chas. P. Eaton, Wisconsin.
- 5—John M. Ellicott, Maryland.
- 6—Wm. J. Baxter, District of Columbia.
- 7—Geo. M. Littlehales, Pennsylvania.
- 8—Chas. W. Dyson, Pennsylvania.
- 9—Wm. F. Darrah, Rhode Island.
- 10—John B. Jackson, New Jersey.
- 11—Chas. E. Sweeting, New York.
- 12—Albion S. Keith, Massachusetts.
- 13—R. W. Barkley, Missouri.
- 14—Benj. E. Thurston, Indiana.
- 15—Harry George, Michigan.
- 16—Frederick L. Chapin, Illinois.
- 17—William C. Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- 18—Alex. S. Halstead, Pennsylvania.
- 19—Harry A. Field, Virginia.
- 20—Charles F. Webster, Pennsylvania.

Eighteen vacancies in the Navy is the estimate. There were eight physical failures, and but one in studies.

Cadet Keith, who had contracted rheumatism in the discharge of his duty, is placed on a year's sick leave, at the conclusion of which he will again be examined, meantime retaining the rank of a naval cadet. Cadet Barkley, who is credited with imperfect eyesight, has appealed to the Secretary of the Navy to waive his physical defects, as have also others. Secretary Whitney has the cases under consideration, and will decide whether or not the cadets who failed to pass the physical examination will be entitled to receive the \$1,000 and an honorable discharge from the Service in accordance with the Act of Congress of 1882. Cadet S. Dana Greene held his position as he graduated. Cadet Armistead advanced from No. 3 to No. 2. Cadet Ellicott made the largest advance; he stood No. 9 at graduation, and is now No. 5. The first five are "star" members. Greene receives the highest multiple of any cadet who has ever graduated in a six years' course, with the single exception of Cadet Gatewood, who graduated a year ago.

The examination of P. H. Philbin, Md., was postponed he being on sick leave.

The result of the annual examination lately closed at the U. S. Naval Academy shows "star" members and their positions are as follows:

First Class.—1. Frederick N. Kress, New York; 2. George Breed, Kentucky.

Second Class.—1. Frank W. Hibbs, Minnesota; 2. Robert Stocker, Minnesota; 3. Elliott Snow, Utah Territory. 4. Henry F. Bryan, Ohio.

Third Class.—1. Frank Marble, New York; 2. Marcus L. Miller, Massachusetts; 3. John A. Lejeune, Louisiana; 4. George N. Hayward, New York; 5. Wm. N. Vansant, Pennsylvania; 6. John F. Hubbard, New York; 7. Armin Hartrath, Michigan.

Naval Cadets James W. Kittrell and Samuel E. Pitner, who graduated a week ago, have resigned, to take effect Oct. 1.

The impression now is that both Captain Ramsay, the Superintendent of the Academy, and Commander Farquhar, commandant of Cadets, will remain at the institution a year longer, notwithstanding both officers had been included in the list of probable changes.

During the summer certain improvements are to be made to buildings within the inclosure. The Academy hospital has been found inadequate for its purpose, and an addition is being built. While the improvements are progressing one of the buildings allotted to naval cadets of the first class, now on the practice cruise, will be utilized as "sick quarters." The work on the hospital has already begun, and will be finished by the time the Academy reopens in October.

The practice ship *Constellation*, which sailed on the naval cadets' summer cruise June 16, will proceed to Hampton Roads, thence to Portsmouth, N. H., which will be the headquarters for the cruise, and spend twenty days at sea. The vessel will return to the Academy in the latter part of August. The detail of officers for the cruise is as follows: Commander, C. L. Huntington; Commanding Lieutenant, R. R. Ingersoll; Executive Officer, Lieutenant G. W. Tyler; Navigator and Instructor in Navigation, Lieutenants E. B. Barry, J. W. Danenhower and H. C. Gearing; Ensigns J. L. Quimby and C. S. McLain, watch officers; Ensign R. C. Smith, assistant to instructor in Navigation; Surgeon G. A. Bright; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. M. Steele; Paymaster, J. P. Loomis, and Chaplain A. McAllister.

"How to Become Quick at Figures" is the title of an excellent compilation of rules and suggestions giving short and quick methods in calculations that are constantly in use. The book also contains facts of importance relating to business affairs, which adds to its value as a book of instruction and an economizer of time. It is published by the Woodbury Co., 106 Sumner st., Boston, Mass., price, \$1.00.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. Arrived at New York, June 18, 1885.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Ordered to Key West, Fla.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. Probably on way to Key West, Fla. She was to have left Aspinwall, for Key West, on the return of the *Yantic* from Savanilla.TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar P. Stanton. Left Aspinwall, June 4, for Savanilla. Afterwards the *Tennessee* will go to Jamaica for coal, and then return to Aspinwall.YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. Left Aspinwall, June 2, for Savanilla. Will return to Aspinwall and relieve the *Swatara*.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. At St. Helena, May 18.

Sailed from Dakar, Senegal, April 1. Arrived at Gaboon 15th, coaled and sailed for the Congo 23d. Reached the Congo April 28th, where she found the *Kearsarge*, and one Portuguese man-of-war. Lieut. E. H. Taunt was ordered to proceed up the river as far as Stanley Pool, and left the ship May 2. He will be two or three months making the trip. Sailed from the Congo, May 2, for St. Paul de Leando, where she arrived the next day, coaled (taking 240 tons in two days), and sailed, May 8, for St. Helena. Arrived at St. Helena 16th, where she will remain three weeks. Very little sickness on board, and the health of all during the African cruise was excellent. It is recommended that letters for this ship be sent to London, care B. F. Stevens, as before. Is expected at Rio about July 1.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Colonia, April 8.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. A cable of June 18, 1885, announces the arrival of the *Pensacola* at Gibraltar.KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Sailed from St. Vincent, Cape DeVerd, May 22, for Tangier, via Madeira. At Tangier will inquire into the case of the imprisoned American agent, about which the *Lancaster* called on her way to the Congo. A cable reports that she arrived at Madeira May 29, and sailed again for Tangiers on the 8th of June.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Reported by cable at Port Said, Egypt, May 15, 1885.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At San Francisco, Cal. Owing to the lack of funds, not much work can be done on this vessel before July 1, and she will probably not be ready for sea before the middle of that month.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Panama, June 4.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be attached to the Pacific Station. Went into commission May 25, 1885. Was to be ready to sail towards the Isthmus about June 16.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, May 22.

Advices from Juneau, May 22, state that there was some dissatisfaction among the Indians, but it was soon quieted. Occasion was taken to examine the coal deposits at the head of the Hootznoho Inlet. A mine was located and opened there in 1883, but was soon abandoned. The specimens obtained were of good quality, though only croppings. The deposit is evidently enormous, and the quality about that of Wellington coal. The whole of Admiralty Island is a coal bed. The *Pinta* visited Security Bay and Cape Panahaw, and made a survey of the latter for an anchorage. Learned that a number of miners going to the river mines through the Chilcats country, were stopped by the natives. Deferred action until the arrival of the Governor at Wrangell on the 18th, by the mail steamer, and after consultation, the matter was left to Lieut. Comdr. Nichols, as the Governor could not accompany. Finishing coaling, sailed on the 15th for Chitcot, and arrived same day. Found that the Indians had gone with the miners and returned, bringing back letters from the latter, announcing their safe arrival at their destination. Lieut. Nichols impressed on them the necessity of treating all such people kindly, and anticipates no trouble.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Sailed from Panama for Callao May 24.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Panama June 4.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Below Canton, China, May 1, where she was to remain until relieved by some other vessel, probably the *Palos*. Would then go to Nagasaki and Corea.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S.

Barker. At Min River, April 17. Orders sent to her May 23, to proceed to New York, via Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Town.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Pur-nell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, April 17. Ordered May 23 to proceed to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. A cable despatch of May 18 reports her arrival at Colombo, Ceylon. All well. Latest despatches by mail are from Suwaken May 30.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, April 17.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At New York. Will participate in the ceremonies attending arrival of Statue of Liberty, and then go to the yard to be docked.

OSSIPPE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. At Chemulpo, Corea, May 1. Would remain there until relieved, and then go to Nagasaki.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Reported at Shanghai, China, May 1, to relieve the *Alert* at Canton.TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, May 1. To relieve the *Ossipee* at Chemulpo.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

The Post-office address of the Training Ship *Jamestown*, Portsmouth, and *Saratoga*, will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until July 7. After that Newport, R. I. Hope to be at Madeira in time to sail for home July 24.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Lisbon June 8.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunner ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. At Lisbon June 8.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Lisbon June 8.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. Left Annapolis, Md., on her annual cruise, June 16.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York. Accompanied the *Dolphin* on her trial trip to sea June 11. Waited at the Narrows for the *Dolphin*. At 3 p. m., the *Dolphin*, then being ahead of the *Despatch* about 15 miles, turned off Barnegat, and overtook the *Despatch* off Scotland Light. The *Despatch* averaged 10½ knots, below her customary speed, being full of coal.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Left Erie June 16, and arrived at Buffalo the next day. Will remain a week, and then go to Port Colborne, Canada.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at New York June 13. Will take part in the ceremonies of receiving the Statue of Liberty.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. Arrived at La Union on May 5, and sailed May 6 for Cape Blanco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Left New London, Conn., May 27, on her annual cruise, for the Azores (Fayal), where she was expected to arrive by June 10.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harrold Neilson. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

DALE, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy. Order to Washington to take the place of the *Wyandotte*, as a Receiving Ship.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

A despatch from Annapolis, Md., June 18, 1885, says: The U. S. steamer *Phlox*, and the sloop *Horn Point*, Captain Benjamin Holliday, of Annapolis, were in collision this morning off Sandy Point. The sloop's bow was split and her main sheet torn. Capt. Holliday was slightly injured in the leg.The iron-clads *Ajar*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ADMIRAL SIR J. E. COMMERELL will be relieved as Commander of the British North American Squadron in October next, by the Earl of Clanwilliam.

SERGEANT WILLIAM WARREN, U. S. M. C., who has been ailing with consumption, died at the Hospital, Mare Island, June 3, and was buried with honors, June 6.

THE U. S. S. *Albatross*, Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, was at Newport, R. I., June 16.The Coast Survey steamer *Arago*, went out of commission June 15 and was laid up at the Norfolk, Va., Navy-yard.

A BOSTON newspaper despatch reports that a large number of the Marine Corps at the Charlestown Navy-yard are on the sick list. Tuesday, 26 men reported to the Yard surgeon to be placed on the sick list and five were sent to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea. It is thought that the Chagres fever has broken out among the men, as the disease, with few exceptions, is confined to the men who were at Panama. The clothing, beds, and bedding of the sick men were taken to one of the Navy-yard wharves and burned. The sale of milk at the barracks has been prohibited and the canteen closed.

THE greatest sporting event on the water this year will be the international yacht race for the *America's* cup, held under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club. Great interest is being manifested by the yachtsmen and others throughout the whole country in the coming contest, while the patriotic pride of many wealthy men in the race has been aroused to such a pitch that they have ordered several new and costly yachts to be built for the protection of the cup. Even Gen. Butler has dropped politics (and law) long enough to say that he wants to enter the ancient *America* in the race. England will send two very fast yachts, with the hope that one of them will walk away with the prize. These are the cutters *Genesta* and *Galatea*. The former is the favorite, and seems to be the most feared by the Yankee yachtsmen. It is understood that the match is to be three races, best two to win—one a triangle 40 miles, one over the New York Club course, and the third, if necessary, 20 miles and return, starting from Sandy Hook.

At an influential meeting in London June 16 it was decided to take immediate steps to form a naval volunteer torpedo corps at every seaport in the kingdom for coast defence. The Admiralty heartily supports the movement.

A TRIM schooner is lying at a Philadelphia wharf making final preparations for a voyage in search for the Spanish treasure galleons sunk in Vigo Bay, Spain, in 1702. Last summer an engineer succeeded in positively locating eleven of these sunken treasure galleons, and, in a diver's suit, went down upon the decks of several of them, which were lying at a depth of 30 or 40 feet below the surface. Putting down a charge of dynamite, he blew off the deck of one of them, and laid bare the general cargo, which consisted of huge logs of mahogany and logwood in perfect preservation. He also picked up coins from the deck, and iron balls, mementoes of the sea fight 183 years ago. The Spanish Government granted the concession on condition that one-quarter of the treasure found should be turned over to them. The promoters say that there are enough brass cannon on board the sunken vessels to pay all expenses and a dividend besides.

THE coast survey steamer *Arago*, in command of Ensign William Truxtun, son of Commodore Truxtun, left Norfolk, Va., this week for the North.THE Washington *Sunday Herald*, in reference to Admiral Upshur's orders about purchases on the Pacific Station, reports that the Admiral issued (Circular Order No. 6, dated Callao, Nov. 6, in which he directs commanding officers of vessels, until further orders, to purchase their supplies from the firm of Thomas Shute and Co., specifying the prices to be paid for coal, bread, meat, vegetables, etc. On the same date Admiral Upshur issued General Order No. 23, as follows: "Having abundant reason to believe that the best interests of the Government will be subserved thereby, it is hereby ordered, that no purchases of supplies of any character will be made from the firms of Grace and Co. and Thomas Lewler and Co., of Callao, Peru, for the vessels of the Pacific Squadron." The paymasters, in making the certificates that the articles were not purchased at the lowest market rates, in consequence of these arbitrary orders, having taken the precaution to get bids from other firms at Callao, which bids offered the supplies at lower prices, Admiral Upshur immediately demanded of Secretary Chandler that these officers be Court-martialed for conduct prejudicial to good discipline in the Navy. The Secretary answered that the Rear Admiral himself must take the responsibility of the Court-martial, if any were held, but meanwhile the Secretary looked into the law and all the orders and rulings of the Department, and found that the orders of the Rear Admiral were illegal. He thereupon revoked the orders. The section of Revised Statutes upon which Secretary Chandler revoked Upshur's order, is No. 3,709, which provides that articles must be purchased, in open market, as articles are usually purchased, and that it must be done by the paymasters.SECRETARY WHITNEY received a telegram June 17 from Rear Admiral Jouett at Colon, of which the following is a copy: "My attempts at mediation, supported by Commissioners Justo Arosemena and Daniel Hernandez, resulted in a treaty of peace which was signed by commissioners of both parties. This was not approved by revolutionary orders. Matters remain as previously reported. Government forces now marching on Barranquilla. Health of *Tennessee* and *Yantic* good."

COMMANDER F. H. RUSSELL telegraphed June 16 that Gunner E. A. McDonald, U. S. N., while attempting to cross the Straits to Valjejo, at 8 p. m., June 15, was capsized in a boat in midstream and sunk. Neither McDonald nor the boat had been seen since. A boat was despatched to make search.

THE despatch boat *Dolphin* was docked at New York on June 17. Her screw blades were broken more or less, and her keel was bent in two or three places, and some indentations in neighboring strakes, and some loosening of rivets.THE U. S. C. S. steamers *Gedney* and *Blake* arrived at New York June 18, 1885, the former from Key West, Fla., and the latter from Hampton Roads, Va.

A NAVAL retiring board, consisting of Rear Admiral J. L. Worden, Medical Director T. J. Turner and W. T. Hord, Captain W. H. Howison and Lieut.-Comdr. C. J. Train, was ordered to meet at the Navy Department on Monday, June 16, for the examination of Assistant Engineer W. L. Bailie, Lieut. A. J. Dabney, and several warrant officers.

A WASHINGTON despatch of June 17, 1885, says: "Ensign Alfred Jeffries has been ordered to be tried by Court-martial at New York on charges of scandalous conduct, in failing to pay to three of the crew certain money due them while he was in command of the coast survey vessel *Bartolatta*. The court is composed of Capt. Robert Boyd, Commander H. B.

Robeson, Lieut. A. B. H. Lillie, Capt. P. C. Pope, Marine Corps; Lieut. J. T. Sullivan, Lieut. Geo. A. Calhoun, and Capt. W. S. Muse, Marine Corps, with Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, Judge Advocate.

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

JUNE 12.—Lieutenant Commander Edwin White, to hold himself in readiness to join the Lancaster, South Atlantic Station.

Lieutenant A. J. Dabney, to appear before the Retiring Board.

JUNE 13.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn., June 20.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, to duty on board the training ship New Hampshire, in addition to his present duties.

JUNE 15.—Carpenter Solon H. Maloon, to duty on board the receiving ship Wabash.

JUNE 16.—Captain F. M. Ramsay, Commanders N. H. Farquhar and H. Elmer, Lieutenants Wm. T. Barwell, Harry Knox and Wm. P. Clason, Chief Engineer E. Farmer, Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton, Chaplain A. A. McAlister, Gunner Robert Sommers and Carpenter G. W. Conover, to continue on their present duties at the Naval Academy until July 1, 1885.

Commanders C. D. Sigbee and S. H. Baker, Lieutenant Commander J. E. Craig, Lieutenants J. F. Meigs, J. P. Merrell, Walton Goodwin, R. G. Peck, J. F. Parker and F. H. Holmes and Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Parks, to continue on duty at the Naval Academy until Sept. 1, 1885.

Professors W. W. Hendrickson, J. M. Rice, H. D. Todd, L. F. Prud'homme and M. Oliver, Mates James Hill, C. J. Murphy, B. G. Perry, J. Rogers, W. G. Smith and R. Silver, to continue on duty at the Naval Academy until July 1, 1885.

JUNE 17.—Gunner Wm. Halford, to temporary duty at the Naval Magazine Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JUNE 18.—Lieut-Commanders Isaac Hazlett and Fred A. Miller, Ensigns Frank W. Toppan, Thomas A. Parke, Edward E. Hayden, and Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Detached.

JUNE 13.—Lieutenant Wm. A. Hadden, from the training ship Minnesota and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane, from the training ship Minnesota and granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George C. Lippincott, from temporary duty at the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. R. Colhoun, from the training ship New Hampshire, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Naval Cadet S. D. Greene, from the Naval Academy and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

JUNE 15.—Lieutenant Commander John Schouler, from the Lancaster, South Atlantic Squadron, without waiting for his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Naval Cadet John B. Jackson, from the Naval Academy and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

Ensign Alfred Jeffries, from duty on the coast survey and ordered to report and remain on board the receiving ship at New York preliminary to trial by Court-martial.

Naval Constructor George W. Much, from temporary duty at the Navy Department and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Thomas P. Smith, from the receiving ship Wabash and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 17.—Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Davis, from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation on June 22 and ordered as executive of the Powhatan June 23.

Lieutenant Commander Willard H. Brownson, from the Powhatan, June 23, and ordered to duty on the coast survey.

Lieutenant George H. Peters, from the Powhatan and ordered to duty on the coast survey.

JUNE 19.—Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro, from the training ship New Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Fred. N. Ogden, from receiving ship St. Louis and ordered to training ship New Hampshire.

Orders Revoked.

The orders of Lieutenant Commander Edwin White, of June 12, directing him to hold himself in readiness for sea service, and to continue on present duties.

Resigned.

Naval Cadets W. R. Wilmer and M. P. Bachman.

Commissioned.

Joseph Shafer, of Leesburg, Va., to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from June 12, 1885.

Captain George E. Belknap, to be a Commodore in the Navy from June 2, 1885.

Leave.

Granted to Naval Cadet A. S. Keith until July 1, 1885, for the purpose of physical examination at that time.

To Naval Cadet B. M. Lombard for one year, at the expiration of which he will be re-examined as to his physical qualifications for remaining in the Service.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

Examining Board.

Medical Director Albert C. Gorgas appointed President and Medical Inspector C. J. Cleborne and Surgeon Benjamin S. Mackie members of a Naval Examining Board to convene at Philadelphia June 22.

Changes in Asiatic Station.

APRIL 27.—Ensign Philip V. Lansdale was detached from the Ossipee and ordered to the Palos.

MAY 2.—Lieutenant W. P. Conway was detached from the Palos and ordered to the Enterprise.

MAY 4.—Lieutenant M. L. Wood and Ensign H.

Kimmell were transferred from the Monocacy to the Palos.

Ensign H. O. Dunn, from the Palos to the Juniata, and Ensign H. C. Wakenshaw from the Juniata to the Monocacy.

Pay Clerk William James Larkin, appointed by Rear Admiral Davis, an Acting Assistant Paymaster, to relieve Assistant Paymaster Corwine.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending June 17, 1885:

Frederick Angeroth, private Marine, May 22, Camp Joutet, Panama.

T. J. Brennan, private Marine, May 22, Canal Hospital, Panama.

Lewis Clark, commander, June 7, U. S. S. Alliance, Key West.

William Warren, sergeant, Marine Corps, June 4, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, JUNE 13, 1885.

G. O. 338.

General Order No. 333 and the "U. S. Navy Ration Regulations approved Nov. 15, 1884," are so modified that, in future, the number of rations to be commuted is left to the discretion of commanding officers. Rations stopped for the comfort and benefit of appointed petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps are to be commuted for the actual period of time during which they are not drawn.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

JUNE 15, 1885.

REAR ADMIRAL ENGLISH, in a despatch dated at St. Paul de Loando, May 4, reports that he sailed from the river Congo May 2, to assume command of the U. S. naval force on the South Atlantic Station. Although suffering somewhat from the debilitating effects of the climate, the general health of the officers and crew of the Lancaster continues to be good.

Charles H. Francis, ordinary seaman of the second class, died at Santa Cruz, of pneumonia, Feb. 26. Was buried the same day with suitable honors in the English cemetery.

The Lancaster arrived off the mouth of the Congo April 28, where she found the Kearsarge at anchor, being the only man-of-war in port. On April 30, Colonel Sir Francis de Winton, Administrator General of the International Association of the Congo, accompanied by his staff, made an official call on Admiral English on board the Lancaster, which was returned in person the following day. He was saluted with seventeen guns on leaving the ship, and a salute of twenty-one guns was extended to the flag of the association. That was the first time the flag of the association had been saluted by any nation, and it was stated to Admiral English that the honor was specially reserved for the Lancaster. The Kearsarge arrived off the Congo March 8. The English man-of-war Frolic and the Portuguese man-of-war Zare were in port at the time. The Frolic was subsequently relieved by the Goshawk, and the Zare, after a short trip up the river, sailed to the southward. The Portuguese man-of-war Afonso de Albuquerque arrived on March 10, and the Liberal on March 17, the latter sailing on March 24. No French or German man-of-war arrived at the Congo during the stay of the Kearsarge, a period of nearly two months.

On March 21 Mr. W. P. Tisdell, U. S. Commercial Agent, sailed for Lisbon in the Portuguese mail steamer, having completed his mission at the Congo. The Kearsarge left April 18 for St. Paul de Loando, and on May 2 sailed for Monrovia on her way North, having on board Colonel Sir Francis de Winton, who was given a passage to Porto Grande, Cape de Verdes, or Madeira, as he might prefer.

On May 2 Admiral English turned over to Commander Bridgman, of the Kearsarge, all papers relating to the European Station.

(From the London Engineer, June 5.)

THE U. S. DESPATCH BOAT DOLPHIN.

In our last impression we briefly noticed the failure of the engines of the United States despatch boat Dolphin, to comply with the terms of the contract under which she was engaged by Mr. John Roach. If our readers will turn to vol. lvi. of the Engineer, they will find particulars of this ship, and of war ships to be built at the same time, and for convenience we reproduce our illustrations and description of the Dolphin on page 446. It will be remembered that we criticised the design of the engines of the war ships, and our criticism so strengthened the hands of those on the other side of the Atlantic who agreed with us, that the engines in question must prove inefficient, that radical changes were made in the constitution of the Naval Advisory Board appointed to report on the additions which the United States Navy required, and to assist the Naval Bureau. What has really taken place concerning these engines and ships it is very difficult to ascertain, because, for obvious reasons, those concerned have kept their own counsel very closely. It is impossible, however, to keep a trial trip a dead secret, and the trials of the Dolphin and the results obtained with her are now to some extent public property. As yet, however, nothing like the whole truth has come out, members of the press having been rigorously excluded, but this, as a matter of course, has only kept a portion of the truth in the background. The facts, as far as they can be ascertained, are that Mr. Roach bound himself to run the engines of the Dolphin at full speed for six hours, indicating not less than 2300-horse power. She has now made several attempts to comply with this demand without success. On the very first trial the screw shaft was broken; on all the subsequent trials the boilers have failed to make steam enough, and the bearings have heated. The best trial lasted for something less than an hour, when the engines, with picked coal and extra stokers, indicated 2180-horse power for a short time. The Government, under the circum-

stances, refuse to take her over, and Mr. Roach, it is stated, is determined to force her on the nation, and we are disposed to think that he has a great deal to urge in his favor.

In the United States there is an Institution, the Bureau of Steam Engineering, nothing analogous to which exists in this country. This Bureau has among its members one or two very good men, and all its members are well educated in theory. They have, however, no extended experience in designing or building engines, and they attach to theory a great deal too much importance; so much importance, indeed, that they do not shrink from undertaking work of considerable magnitude. Now, the theory of the steam engine is one thing, practical engine building is quite another thing. Very good engines, indeed, can be built by men who scarcely know what steam is; but Hira or Clausius would scarcely be regarded as men competent to design and superintend the construction of the machinery for an Atlantic steamer. If the Bureau of Steam Engineering or the Naval Advisory Board felt it incumbent to prepare designs for the engines of a war ship, obviously the only sensible course which they could adopt would be to get hold of the drawings of some successful English engines, and copy these engines as closely as possible. Instead of doing this, however, the Bureau has rashly broken new ground, and amateurs have rushed in where engineers would fear to tread, and always with the same result—failure. Nor is this matter for wonder; indeed, it would be surprising if any other result could ensue. The Bureau possesses no practical experience of any kind in the building of engines, in the proper sense of the term. No doubt many of its members are good workmen; but much more than this is required. Nothing short of an everyday acquaintance with the steam engine can give that information concerning details in the absence of which failure is certain. On particular points the practical man simply laughs at theory. The great success which has attended the labors of English engineers has been secured by the great skill of, after all, a comparatively few men; and the wider has been any departure from received proportions and methods of arrangement, the greater has been the trouble incurred. We might cite, for example, the City of Rome, in which vessel more than one innovation was to be found which did not fulfil the expectations formed of it. We do not blame the Bureau of Steam Engineering for being incapable of designing a good marine engine; but we do blame it for attempting to achieve what must be for it an impossibility, and for throwing away the last chance of success by rejecting as much as possible that which appeared to be derived from English practice.

Mr. Roach contends that the engines of the Dolphin were designed from first to last by the original Naval Advisory Board, and that they are responsible for the failure. We are not quite sure that this contention is entirely justified by the facts. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Roach only obtained from the Bureau certain dimensions, and was left to work out the details himself. But even with this limitation, it is clear that Mr. Roach had his hands very effectually tied. There can be little doubt that if the old Advisory Board, which may be termed a supplement to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, had been in power, Mr. Roach would have been helped through his difficulties for the sake of the Board's reputation. But the Board was dismissed, and the new Board is by no means likely to favor its predecessors or Mr. Roach. If a lawsuit takes place, some very interesting matter is likely to come to light.

It is stated in the World that the officials on board representing the Government refused to permit water to be put on the crank shaft. If this is really the case, it shows remarkable ignorance on the part of the officials. They ought to have been familiar with the fact that screw engines, when working full power, almost always have water run on the crank shaft to keep it cool. A few engines fairly worked down to their bearings, and in splendid adjustment, may run now and then for some hours without water, but new engines never do. This is one of the practical peculiarities of marine engineering. Theoretically there is no reason because engines are in a ship that they should need what they would not require on land. A bushel of fact is, however, in this case worth a ton of theory not guided by practical experience.

LONGEVITY AND MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS.

The following Morton longevity claims were settled by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury this week:

Sickel, Horatio G., Jr.	390	Osborne, Nathan W.	217
Adair, Samuel F.	50	Osgood, Henry B.	411
Dorst, Joseph H.	438	Abbot, Fredk. V.	525
Myers, John E.	404	Lloyd, Thos. J.	544
Buckman, John W.	111	Masey, James A.	573
Wood, Abram E.	475	Dyer, Allen S.	72
Robertson, Samuel C.	188	Hall, John D.	703
Paddock, Geo. H.	406	Brant, Louis P.	341
Totten, Chas. A. L.	415	McGunnegle, G. K.	206
Hodges, H. C.	330	Beaumont, Eugene B.	32
Tutherly, H. E.	442	Crawford, Medorem.	478
Lusk, J. L.	418	Edgerly, W. S.	585
Hewitt, Christian C.	427	Morgan, Algernon S. M.	391
Waterman, Henry E.	143	Powell, C. F.	750
Goode, Geo. W.	449	Wilson, James L.	401
Rodgers, J. L.	13	Whitall, Samuel R.	95
French, E. P. Wm.	277	Hanna, Valentine C.	3

MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS.

Alexander, Edmund B., Br. Lt.-Col. 3d U. S. Inf.	175
Whiting, D. P., Capt. 7th U. S. Inf.	120
Coppee, Henry, 1st Lt. 1st U. S. Inf.	100
Hendershott, H. B., 3d Lt. 3d U. S. Inf.	75
Ricketts, James B., 1st Lt. 1st U. S. Art.	90
Smith, Martin L., 2d Lt., Top. Engrs., U. S. A.	100
Simons, James, Capt. and Asst. Surg. U. S. A.	150
Augur, C. C., 1st Lt., 4th U. S. Inf.	150
Finney, Clement A., Surg. U. S. A.	130
Gates, C. R., Capt. 8th U. S. Inf.	24
Heintzelman, Saml. F., Capt. and Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.	135
Schroeder, Henry B., 1st Lt. 3d U. S. Inf.	150
Hagner, Peter V., Br. Capt. Ord., U. S. A.	90
Ingalls, Rufus, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.	150
Totten, Jos. G., Col. U. S. Engrs.	302
Eaton, Amos B., Capt. and Com. Sub., U. S. A.	150

The English service papers have resumed the publication of the stations of the vessels of the British Navy, which was suspended for a time because of the Russian scare.

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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THE DOLPHIN.

It is extremely unfortunate for the Navy that the
question as to the construction of its new ships, and
the character of the one just completed, should have
been so bedevilled with irrelevant and acrimonious
controversy as to the political control of the Govern-
ment, and the wisdom or the iniquity of the
opinions held by Mr. JOHN ROACH on the subject of
tariff and free trade, subsidies and the like. This
controversy has made it difficult to consider a question
of extreme importance to our Navy, without appear-
ing to meddle, or at least being accused of meddling,
with a discussion in which we have no desire to take
part. That JOHN ROACH has built good ships the
record will show, and the N. Y. *Evening Post*, which,
in its anxiety to discredit Mr. ROACH, was too easily
persuaded to assert the contrary, on the authority
of some overzealous time server, was speedily called
upon to retract its statement. As to whether Mr.
ROACH has succeeded in the case of the *Dolphin* is
a question that should be kept apart from the con-
troversy as to Mr. ROACH's character and his real or
supposed affiliations. It is made the duty of the
Secretary to act upon this question, and it was right
and proper that Mr. WHITNEY should call to his as-
sistance in determining it a jury of experts. Hence,
his action in ordering the BELKNAP board was by no
means an occasion for such severe criticism as it
met with at the hands of the Advisory Board, in
their letter requesting a court of inquiry; a court
which, very properly, the Secretary declined to
order. It is true that the instructions to Captain
BELKNAP directed an investigation into the structural
strength of the ship, a matter which by the terms
of the contract was left to the Advisory Board to
decide, and that hence the Secretary's investigation
was going rather farther than it would seem to be
warranted; still, with minds conscious of rectitude,
and confident of the successful character of their
work, it was not worth while laying so much stress
upon it as was done by the board. Their error in
doing this is made more apparent by the report of
the board, chosen by the present Secretary, which
we give this week, and which places the Advisory
Board in a false position, for we cannot doubt that
they want, what the Navy wants, and what the
country must have—the actual facts, without refer-
ence to the sensibilities of any man or any body
of men.

With the report of the BELKNAP Board we give
that of the Advisory Board, which was made last
March, but has not before been made public. It is
sufficient, for the present, to let these two reports
stand together, upon their merits. With them we
give the letter addressed by Secretary WHITNEY to
the Attorney-General, asking a legal opinion as to
his responsibility, with reference to the contract for
building the *Dolphin*. This letter makes it clear
that the Secretary has done only his duty, and in
spirit of fairness that should take the controversy
out of the arena into which it has been sought to
drag it.

An examination of the contract shows that the
Advisory Board was to furnish the plans and speci-

fications, to inspect all the material, and to see that
in all things the plans were accurately followed by
the contractor, and that on the trial trip to be held
"under conditions prescribed by the Board, and
approved by the Secretary of the Navy, * * * the
working of the machinery in all its parts shall be
to the satisfaction of the Board; that the collective
indicated horse power developed under the pre-
scribed conditions shall be 2,300, and maintained
for six consecutive hours, provided that in case of
the failure of the development of this power, the
vessel shall be accepted, if it can be shown to the
satisfaction of the Board and the Secretary that
this failure was due neither to defective workman-
ship nor materials." A further provision of the con-
tract is, that "if, at and upon the trial trip, the hull
and fittings be found by the Board to be strong and
well built, and in strict conformity with the con-
tract, drawings and specifications, the same shall be
accepted," subject to certain reservations.

It will be noticed that there is nothing said in the
contract regarding speed; Mr. ROACH's agreement
was, briefly, to construct a vessel according to cer-
tain plans to be furnished him, with a guarantee
that the plans should be strictly followed, and a
certain horse power developed, provided that if the
power was not developed the vessel should still be
accepted, unless the failure should be conclusively
shown to be the result of faulty workmanship. As
regards the structural strength, etc., this was to be
the responsibility of the designers, the contractor
certainly could not, in common fairness, be held
responsible for it. If there is any failure of this
sort, we shall esteem it a great misfortune that a
collection of naval officers, with exceptional oppor-
tunities for information, and with skilled assistance
from civil life, should be unable to design properly
so small a thing as a despatch boat.

The accidents which occurred upon the first trial
trips are those to which the machinery of vessels is
at all times liable, and which are constantly hap-
pening without causing any remark. If, however,
the heating of the brasses was due to want of proper
structural strength, it would seem that the blame
should be placed upon the shoulders of the de-
signers, for in the article published by the Naval
Institute, by Assistant Naval Constructor BOWLES,
the secretary of the Board, it is expressly stated
that "the structural arrangements of the *Dolphin*
are those in practice in the construction of merchant
vessels, except that unusual care has been taken to
divide the hull into six water-tight compartments
by transverse bulkheads extending to the upper deck,
and more longitudinal strength is provided for."

EMORY UPTON.

The ideal biographer must have acquaintance,
more or less intimate, with each of the three per-
sonalities which, according to the theory of Dr.
HOLMES, unite in his subject, viz., the man as he is
viewed by his superficial acquaintances; as he ap-
pears to himself, and as he is in the sight of his
Maker. It is not sufficient to follow the chronolog-
ical order of events in one's life to present a true
history of the individual; his aspirations, ambitions,
and purposes must be appreciated, and the mystery
of his more interior and hidden nature in some
measure penetrated. For this rare skill, as a spiritual
anatomist is required, or else the sympathy resulting
from common experience and kindred habits of
thought and action. It is this last which qualifies
Professor MICHIE for his office as biographer of
General EMORY UPTON, whose history is presented
in the volume just completed.* Professor MICHIE
was in the Military Academy at the same time with
UPTON, graduating two years after him, and was
associated with him later on in the conduct of that
institution; he shared with UPTON the vicissitudes
of civil war, in which each gained his chief mili-
tary experience; he comes of the same sturdy
Scotch stock as UPTON, and, finally, he cherishes
convictions that enable him to understand the reli-
gious experience which is the part of UPTON's his-
tory most valued now by those to whom he was
nearest and dearest.

Possessing such qualifications for the study before

*The Life and Letters of Emory Upton, Colonel of the
4th Regiment of Artillery, and Brevet Major-General U. S.
Army, by Peter S. Michie, Professor U. S. Military Acad-
emy, with an introduction by James Harrison Wilson, late
U. S. Army. New York: D. Appleton and Co.

him, Professor MICHIE has been enabled to give us a very interesting exhibit of the character and history of the soldier whose distinguished service during and after the war, and whose melancholy fate, have made him an object of universal interest. Born in Batavia, N. Y., the 27th of August, 1839, UPTON was a descendant of the Scotchman JOHN UPTON, who settled at Danvers, Mass., in 1650—from whom he inherited that sturdy independence of character which was one secret of his success as a soldier. This independence was shown when as a student at Oberlin College, Ohio, he insisted upon relieving the home exchequer of the burden of his support by occupying the time not given to study in working for eight cents an hour in a planing mill. At Oberlin, UPTON conceived an ambition for military life and was entered at the Military Academy June 3, 1856, on the nomination of Judge BENJAMIN PRINGLE, who represented in Congress the New York district, where young UPTON had his residence. Thence opened the career, with the outlines of which most of our readers are familiar. Its chief characteristic, as presented in this biography, is an active ambition, restrained and guided by a high sense of duty and a religious faith which, though eclipsed for a time, was a controlling influence during much of UPTON's life. It was through his laudable ambition that UPTON accomplished so much as he did as a soldier during the period of our Civil War, and was enabled after its close to impress his individuality so enduringly upon the little Army gathered together out of the dissolving elements of that mighty host with which he won his battle laurels.

His history as unfolded in this biography is that of a raw country lad early conceiving the project of an education at West Point, believing that slavery would speedily result in a war for which he wished to prepare. His development under West Point methods is shown by extracts from UPTON's correspondence, boyish at first, but gaining in strength and manliness as he progressed. Succeeding his graduation follows an account of UPTON's varied service in artillery, infantry, and cavalry, exhibiting his capacity for command in assaults, as at Rappahannock Station, Spottsylvania, Winchester, and Columbus, and his influence in establishing a distinctively American system of tactics as the result of his experience in the field.

In spite of the position he secured in our Army, and the reputation he won as one of its ablest and most cultivated soldiers, UPTON was not content, and, as here appears, contemplated transferring his sword to the service of China. A letter is published which was addressed by Wm. H. SEWARD on October 31, 1871, to Mr. Low, our Minister to China, in which he asks him to ascertain whether the tender of General UPTON's services would be agreeable, adding, "that as inasmuch as the preceding proposal would involve not merely the sacrifice of one of the highest positions of the United States Army, but also its ultimate advantage for life, General UPTON would expect an indemnity for those losses. Such an indemnity, I think, would require a sum not less than \$150,000, to be paid in hand, together with an annual compensation and salary for five years, sufficient for his maintenance in the rank to be assigned to him." In reference to this proposition, UPTON says in a letter to Mr. SHEPHERD, our Consul at Tientsin, enclosing a project for a military academy for China:

I have already spoken to you of my terms, which may seem large, but in return I can help to save China millions, and perhaps strengthen her for a conflict already impending. But large as they are, they would be no temptation to me to quit our service without the assurance that I could give to China a fine institution. I cannot afford to make a failure, and, therefore, should you not be able, in the event they want the academy, to secure to me the management of the course of study, and the discipline, I would not take service at any price. . . . I would like to help China forward in the way of progress, and should she summon me to her service, I will give to her ten of the best years of my life.

Our minister reported that the scheme was impracticable, owing to the political and social condition of China, even if—which he doubted—the Chinese Government would accept such terms as those proposed. Still, the application had its influence, in securing for General UPTON the opportunity for foreign travel and observation, with General FORSYTH and Captain SANGER, which General SHERMAN described as "such as has never, in my recollection, been enjoyed by any officers of the Army at any former period of our history." The experi-

ences of his tour around the world were recorded by General UPTON in a volume published during his lifetime, "The Armies of Europe," and in another, upon which he was engaged at the time of his death, and in which he applied the teachings of foreign observation and home experience and study to the most scathing criticism of our perverse military methods. The consideration of this work we reserve for another article.

SOME interesting experiments have been made at the Naval Proving Ground, Annapolis, by Lieutenant Commander FOLGER with a high power musket of small calibre, with which a 2,000 feet initial velocity was obtained. It is only adapted to naval use, as its weight requires a rest upon the bulwarks, or elsewhere. This musket fires a steel bullet with a force sufficient to penetrate the thin armor of torpedo boats and cruisers. We have also been shown by a gentleman of this city, interested in the invention, some targets made with an elongated steel bullet, of peculiar form, with powder treated in a peculiar way, the secret of which has been explained to us, but which we are not at present at liberty to communicate. With a charge of 9-10 oz. of powder 2 7-8 inches of iron were penetrated, and with an elevation of 12 deg. 500 yards range obtained, or 1,000 yards with 30 deg. elevation. In shooting a gun of 3-8 inch calibre at Sandy Hook on Wednesday of this week, as we are informed, an initial velocity of 2,080 feet was obtained, with 1-2 oz. of powder and a ball weighing 1 1-4 oz. A possible initial velocity of at least 3,000 feet is claimed, but we await further experiments before pronouncing judgment on this new explosive, or rather new application of an old explosive.

THE new auditors and comptrollers of the Treasury, in charge of Army and Navy accounts, are very ambitious to dispose of the various mileage, longevity and other claims accumulated during the past year or two under decisions of the courts. With their present limited force of clerks, their will must, however, be taken for the deed. The current work is sufficient to occupy nearly the whole time of the larger part of the force. An effort will shortly be made by the Fourth Auditor to dispose of what remain of the GRAHAM Mileage Claims, in order that they may be passed upon in season to be reported to Congress when it convenes in the fall. About 400 of this class remain unsettled. The office is now engaged in settling the HAWKINS and JORDAN Longevity and the North or Mexican War Claims. Of the former about 100 have been adjudicated, leaving about 200 or more yet to be settled. They are regarded as the most complicated cases that have ever come before the office, requiring, as they do, a careful search of the claimant's record from the day he entered the Volunteer Service, and a close lookout for the different payments to him since that time. Very good progress has been made with the Mexican War Claims of the 856 officers of the Navy and Marine Corps entitled to the back pay, nearly half have already received their money, and the others will within the next few months.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY has concluded to form a ministry, and henceforth the Conservatives, after long absence from power, will sway for a time, in their turn, the destinies of England. Their temporary hesitation to accept office on the resignation of Mr. GLADSTONE arose from a doubt as to their real strength, the slight majority in Parliament against Mr. GLADSTONE's government having been procured by a coalition of Conservatives and Parnellites not on the great questions of foreign policy which had agitated the country, but on the purely domestic issue of increasing the excise law on alcoholic liquors. Thus, after weathering the heavy storms of debate over the campaigns in Africa and the conflict with Russia for the mastery of Central Asia, the GLADSTONE ministry has made shipwreck on a proposal to increase the beer tax.

How will the new Tory Ministry affect England's relation with other nations? So far as our own country is concerned, there will probably be no appreciable change whatever. As to Russia, much depends on who is to be Secretary for India. The negotiations over the Afghan frontier have progressed so far that only fresh acts of hostility by

Russia would ordinarily prevent the quiet waiting for the slow operations of the plan of settlement agreed on. A recent speech of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, which is supposed to mark out the Conservative programme, implies that pledges have been exchanged between the GLADSTONE Government and Russia which the new Ministry will be bound to carry out in good faith, so that all that can practically be done in this direction is to warn the much encroaching Bear that he shall go no further. Still, the introduction of men into certain offices of the Cabinet, whose hostility to Russia has been outspoken, would undoubtedly cloud the prospects of peace.

WE are glad to be able to announce that Captain RAMSAY is to continue in charge of the Naval Academy for another year, assisted by Commander FARQUHAR, Commandant of Cadets, and other officers who have been associated with him in charge of the institution. It is not possible to find in our Navy two more thoroughly conscientious officers than the two we have named, and, considering the trying experience the Naval Academy has undergone during their administration, because of the ROBESONIAN legislation of Congress, it is wise to continue them in charge, for at least another year. We congratulate the Service on this wise decision of Secretary WHITNEY. The Secretary is, fortunately, a gentleman quite capable of understanding such work as has been done at Annapolis, and we look to him to sustain in the fullest measure the authority which is essential to the proper government of an institution so beset by irregular attempts at interference with its routine, as the Naval Academy always must be while the present method of appointment continues.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHAS. HAY, 23d Infantry, calls our attention to the fact that the date of his retirement is Aug. 23, 1904. His name was confounded with that of Captain LEONARD HAY, 9th Infantry, who retires Dec. 23, 1899, and who was omitted from our list. For DUNCAN M. VANCE, 16th Inf., should be substituted RICH. VANCE, 19th Infantry, who retires on the date given against the name of DUNCAN M. VANCE, viz.: Sept. 15, 1897. We have some other corrections to make in the list of retirements published in our last, but will reserve them until another week. A majority of them are a matter of a few days only. The insertion of a wrong figure threw Major JOHN GREEN, 1st Cavalry, out just ten years, his date being Nov. 20, 1889. Gen. GEO. CROOK's date should be Sept. 8, 1893, and that of Colonel WESLEY MERRITT June 16, 1900. These are the most important changes, but, as already said, we shall give a full list of corrections, so as to make the list of retirements complete. The only way to secure this result was to publish it as we did. In a week or two, when the corrections are all in, we shall publish the list on a sheet, uniform in size with the Army Register, to which it can be added, if desired. A copy of this will be sent on receipt of ten cents, a price we put upon it simply to cover the cost of printing it and sending it out. We shall print it on sized paper, so that by emendations, from time to time, it can be kept as a permanent record of the changes in the Army resulting from retirements.

THE assignment of naval cadets awaits the return of the Secretary from New York. As many vacancies will be made for them as the law will allow, at the utmost eighteen, thirteen in the line and five in the Engineer Corps. There will be no vacancies in the Marine Corps until the number is reduced below seventy-five, as provided by the act of last year. Secretary WHITNEY has requested the Attorney General to appeal the cases of cadet engineers PERKINS and REDGRAVE to the Supreme Court. If it is decided by the Supreme Court that the thirteen cadet engineers of last year are entitled to a place they will probably be reinstated without regard to vacancies.

THE report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Paymaster General SMITH, U. S. N., speaks for itself. A Court-martial will follow, and Paymaster ALLEN, of the Judge Advocates' Office, is at work upon the charges, upon the completion of which the court will be ordered. It is probable that Commodore LUKE will be made President of the

court, and Paymaster ALLEN, Judge Advocate, Pay Director LOOKER being placed in charge of the Paymaster General's Office while that officer is under suspension.

The WALES Court concluded the summing up of the evidence in the case on Thursday, and has been engaged since with closed doors in preparing the findings.

ONE purpose of the Lieutenant General's recent journey was to inspect Fort Riley, with a view to establishing there a cavalry school and a cavalry headquarters, in accordance with the suggestions of his last annual report. The plan contemplates the establishment of a hospital, or recuperating grounds, for broken down horses, and ultimately a breeding ground or stock farm for cavalry horses, and General SHERIDAN has submitted to the Secretary of War a recommendation for the erection of the necessary buildings. The school, if established, will supersede, so far as the cavalry are concerned, the school at Fort Leavenworth, and the recent transfer of the 5th Cavalry to Fort Riley is in the line of the proposed plan. The suggestion that Colonel WESLEY MERRITT will be relieved of the charge of the Military Academy by Colonel W. P. CARLIN, and ordered to the command of his regiment at Fort Riley is probable, though no order to that effect has yet been issued.

THE argument for reliance upon torpedoes in preference to guns will receive new strength if it prove true, as the *United Service Gazette* reports, that the French have discovered that in a composition made from pulverized cocoanut tissue there lies almost complete invulnerability to the entrance of shot. The *Gazette* says:

Experiments have been carried out at Toulon with the following results: A target was erected composed of fourteen parts of cellulose and one part of cellulose in fibre, the whole compressed into a felt-like mass, with a lining two feet thick upon the inside of an iron-plated ship. A shot, 7½ inches in diameter, was fired against this strange target, at a distance that would insure penetration. The result was not only satisfactory, but most extraordinary; the shot, which carried away about one-fifth of a cubic foot of the composition, had no sooner passed through than the cellulose closed up so firmly that a strong man was unable to insert his arm into the hole. A tank filled with water was then hung against the place where the shot had entered, and after an interval of fifteen minutes water began to trickle through, but not more than a man with a pall could easily intercept. As soon as the composition became thoroughly soaked it offered increased resistance to the entry of the water, which eventually ceased to flow, and the breach in the target was closed automatically. The results were the same when shells were used in place of solid shot, and, what is still more extraordinary, the composition is proof against fire. Red-hot coals were heaped upon the cellulose without causing its ignition.

Our Naval Ordnance officers have met with a degree of success in their experiments with shell loaded with wet gun-cotton, to be exploded at will, which promises to put this cellulose to a new and more severe test; and thus we progress toward the solution of the old problem: what will happen when an irresistible force encounters an immovable object.

THE *Kansas City Times*, in connection with our recent remarks concerning the failure to allow enlisted men placed on the retired anything for "fuel and quarters," instances the case of Ordnance Sergeant T. Dennen, U. S. A., at Fort Lewis, Col., as one of hardship, and says: "He enlisted as a musician in Co. C, 2d Infantry, in 1843, and has been continuously in the Army service since that date. His, verily, has been a soldier's life consecrated to his country. As a child he fought in the Mexican War, leaving his father buried in the land of the Montezumas. The Rebellion found him at his post, and now after forty years of service, with a wife and family to support, he is retired on pay insufficient to keep him comfortably. His application for retirement was made on the supposition that the act of Congress would be liberally construed, and having applied he could not withdraw it, and is now retired. He must now look for employment in a field of labor to which he is a stranger. The country is generous and liberal with its great heroes. Let them be equally so with the heroes of the line, no less brave, and too often the genuine heroes of the day."

THREE more Ordnance Sergeants have retired this week. The three vacancies for Post Quartermaster Sergeants have not yet been filled, the Board of Quartermasters seeming unable to make the selections from the many applicants who have passed the examinations.

THERE is no truth whatever in the statement in the daily papers that Secretary Endicott has requested Mr. Tweedale to resign his position as Chief Clerk of the War Department. On the contrary we have the best reasons for knowing that the Secretary is desiring of retaining Mr. Tweedale, having a high opinion of his capacity.

BIDS were received by the Ordnance Department of the Army this week for furnishing guns and revolvers as follows: From Gatling Gun Co. of Hartford, Conn., 20 10 barrel Gatling guns, calibre 45, \$1,400 each; Pratt and Whitney Co., five 2-barrelled Pratt and Whitney Gardiner Improved machine guns, calibre 45, \$1,100; Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., 2,000 Colt's Army Revolvers, \$12.50 each.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

In the Criminal Court, June 13, David Carrigan, ex-Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, who had pleaded guilty on four indictments of the forty for presenting false vouchers on the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was called for sentence. Mr. Moulton, his counsel, referred to the fact that several persons charged with the same offence were given sentences in jail, and that Mr. Carrigan had made a clean breast of the matter, and had been used by the Government as a witness. Carrigan, being asked if he had anything to say, replied: "Nothing, your Honor, except that I am guilty on those charges. I was willing to tell the truth, and have done so, and had no desire to add the crime of perjury to the other crime. I would ask the mercy of the court." The court imposed a sentence of six years in the Albany Penitentiary.

A Washington correspondent, writing up the Cabinet, says: "So far as his personal manner of receiving visitors is concerned, Secretary of the Navy Whitney is the sharpest contrast to Secretary Bayard. Mr. Whitney is a youthful looking and handsome man. He wears glasses and his clothes fit him 'like the paper on the wall.' No one has ever yet complained that Mr. Whitney equivocated. In this respect he resembles ex-Secretary Chandler, who had the tact of making the bluntest, plainest and clearest statements in relation to matters in the Navy Department of any Secretary who has been in office since the war. Mr. Whitney is a good deal like Mr. Chandler in some other respects. He is quick, nervous and alert, has the gift of instantly seeing the main point at issue, no matter how much it is covered up with a mass of details, and the courage to speak out his mind at once. Secretary of War Endicott is the most aristocratic member of the Cabinet. Not every one can be admitted into his presence, but those who are have no reason to complain about their reception."

Commodore Schley visited Watertown, N. Y., this week to inspect samples of rope being made for the Equipment Bureau. Commodore Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, left Washington on Thursday on a tour of inspection of the Norfolk, League Island, and Portsmouth Navy-yards.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week: Captain J. H. Calef, 2d Artillery, Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieutenant J. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. John J. Kane, Med. Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieutenants (unassigned) Edward R. Gilman, Daniel B. Devere, and John M. Carson, Jr.

The Naval Mutual Aid Association has adopted the patent medicine style of advertising, as will be seen from the following lines handed in this week:

Wives of poor men all remind us,
We may make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us,
Widows worthy of our time.
Therefore, give your wife a send off
By the Naval Mutual plan;
So that when you end off
She can scoop another man.

THE CRUISER DOLPHIN.

SECRETARY WHITNEY TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 17, 1885.

SIR: Herewith I transmit a copy of the report of the Board appointed by me on the 7th of April last to examine and report upon the despatch boat *Dolphin*.

I desire you to examine this report and to advise me what upon the law applicable to the case is my duty in the premises. The facts and circumstances connected with this examination and the matters with reference to which I desire advice are briefly stated as follows:

Immediately after my accession to this office papers were presented to me for my signature accepting the *Dolphin* in behalf of the Government. Upon a cursory examination of the papers, made for the purpose of determining to what extent I had responsibility in the matter, my attention was attracted to the singular looseness of the contract. There was a notable absence of effective stipulations, as it seemed to me. There was, however, one positive requirement contained in the ninth section of the contract, intended to insure a certain minimum power, which provided that upon her trial trip "the collective indicated horse-power developed by said engines, under the prescribed conditions, shall be two thousand three hundred, and maintained successfully for six consecutive hours; provided that, in case of the failure of the development of this power, the vessel shall be accepted, if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Naval Advisory Board and Secretary of the Navy that this failure was due neither to defective workmanship nor materials." This trial having been had in Long Island Sound, under conditions favorable in the main, she had yet failed of meeting this requirement, having developed but two thousand one hundred and eighteen horse-power for the six hours. The Naval Advisory Board in referring to this had stated that they were of the opinion that this deficiency "was not due to defective workmanship nor materials; but that with better coal and a well-trained engineer's force these results will be exceeded." For the purpose of verifying this prediction, and to satisfy myself, as appeared to be my duty, I wrote upon the 20th of March, suggesting to the contractor another trial. As the place of the trial had been fixed in Long Island Sound, by the persons authorized under the contract to prescribe

the conditions of the trial, and as the terms were not more severe than those exacted by other nations, I expected an immediate favorable reply to this reasonable request. It was accorded to on the 5th of May, over six weeks having elapsed.

In the meanwhile an examination of the dealings of the Department with the contractor, and especially the manner in which the reserved payments had been surrendered to the contractor, induced me to select three competent persons to make thorough examination for the purpose of my advisement as to (1) whether the contract had been properly performed; (2) as to defects in the vessel; (3) as to the responsibility for the defects observed, if any. The result of that examination, made with great patience and intelligence, is herewith submitted for your consideration.

I now desire an examination of the contract and the law by you, that I may be advised whether, representing the Government, I have on my hands what is in the nature of a bad bargain or a broken contract. The report demonstrates that the Government has not got in the *Dolphin* what Congress stipulated for, and what should have been obtained.

These are the three general subjects considered by the Board: First, the speed; second, the strength; third, the general workmanship.

First, as to speed. The Act of Congress under which the *Dolphin* was built provided for an appropriation "for one despatch boat, as recommended by the Naval Advisory Board in its report of Dec. 20, 1882." By referring to that report it will be found that the recommendation was for the construction of "one despatch vessel or clipper, to have a sea speed of fifteen knots." A reference to the report of the Advisory Board, then before Congress, and the testimony which had been taken by its committees upon the subject of the new cruisers, shows that for a sea speed of fifteen knots, a smooth water speed, over measured distance, of seventeen and one-half or eighteen knots is required. Similar vessels able to show a speed of eighteen and even nineteen knots were referred to before the Congressional committee as being in course of construction by other nations. It may, therefore, been said to have been the just expectation of Congress in appropriating for the *Dolphin*, considering the state of the art, that she would be able to show at least seventeen and one-half knots speed upon her trial. Her highest speed for six hours was fifteen knots, as you will observe by examining the report of the Board, and she has not, at any time, developed and maintained for six hours the 2,300 horse-power required by the contract. Instead of being a despatch boat of fifteen knots sea speed, the result of these various trials indicates something between twelve and thirteen knots as her probable sea speed in service. In view of the purpose for which she was built—a despatch boat—and the state of the art with reference to speed of such vessels, it is apparent that this contract has not produced the result intended by Congress.

2d. As to her strength: From the report of the board it would seem that the evidence upon this subject is somewhat meager and rests considerably upon opinion in the absence of a sufficient sea trial. The English rules in similar cases, as I am informed, generally provide for a run of two or three days at sea. The opinion is expressed by the board that she has not the requisite stiffness. This opinion is based upon the vibration of the ship when under way, and the yielding observed in her floors and the effect of an unequal load, as seen when a small quantity of pig iron was loaded on her forward, causing her machinery to get out of line and her journals to heat. Her last two trials, according to the report, were accomplished only with streams of water pouring upon her journals during the trips. These facts seem to the board to indicate great structural weakness, to what extent, only a sufficient sea trial will demonstrate.

3d. As to the general character of her workmanship: The contract provides specifically (3d section), "the materials and workmanship used and applied in the construction of the hull and machinery and fittings of said vessel, in details and finish, shall be first-class and of the very best quality." The character of the material is substantially beyond inspection now. The general workmanship and finish is criticised by the board, but as the contractor has been steadily at work at this, and expresses willingness to make the details satisfactory, so far as he is able, I think the Department could doubtless deal with that matter without legal advice.

The whole matter comes in the end to this: The Government is not receiving what it expected and had a right to expect from the construction of this vessel. The question which I desire answered is, whether the Department has in the matter a bad bargain simply, which as between contracting parties it must stand upon, or has it a broken contract entitling it to insist upon something better. In connection with this question I desire to be advised what is the effect of the circumstance that the construction has been supervised by Government officials, material passed as sufficient, and the workmanship similarly approved, from time to time during the construction. The contract provides for this supervision and inspection, and I am advised that it has taken place as the work has progressed. Upon this subject I call your attention to the 14th section of the contract, which provides "that it shall not, under any circumstances, be obligatory upon the party of the second part to accept the vessel, or any part thereof, to be constructed under this contract unless the same shall have been completed in strict conformity with this contract, under the supervision of the Naval Advisory Board, and in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, etc.

If the supervision and inspection that has been had is a bar, so that the Department cannot go back and examine work passed and approved by its inspectors and by the Naval Advisory Board, that ends the consideration of the matter. If it is not a bar, how far is the contractor responsible for the speed, strength, and general workmanship of the vessel, and what are the remedies of the Department under the circumstances?

I the more willingly avail of the privilege of referring this matter to your judicial judgment and advice, lest that in a spirit of resentment at this result I should be unjust. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.
HON. A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 15, 1885.

SIB: The Board of Examination constituted by the Department's order of April 7, 1888, a copy of which is herewith appended marked "A," to investigate and make report as to the construction of the steam despatch boat *Dolphin*, built under contract between the Navy Department and Mr. John Rosch, has the honor to submit the following report and addenda; and the Board understands that by the orders issued to it the report is to cover the following points:

1. Has the *Dolphin* been constructed in accordance with the terms of the contract between Mr. John Roach and the Government.
2. What defects, if any, whether of plan or of execution, are apparent in the *Dolphin* from such examination as can now be made in her present completed state.
3. What matters can be determined and what matters are incapable of determination in a completed ship.

To examine the *Dolphin* so as to fully answer the above inquiries and to locate accurately the causes of the weakness observed in her would necessitate the expenditure of a very large sum of money in taking out the machinery and opening up of the ship. Wherefore such examination as this Board has felt authorized to make can only develop such defects as cannot be concealed.

The law authorizing the construction of the *Dolphin* provided for a "sea speed" of 15 knots per hour. A despatch boat not having the ability to make that speed continuously, in such weather as she may reasonably be called upon to encounter, would at this day not answer the purposes of the Service.

On the occasions referred to, the vibration of the *Dolphin*, was perceptible only that duty and test, was verifiable and of a character to demonstrate inadequate strength and stiffness. Under such circumstances the floors of the engine room were observed to spring severely. And this, let it be noted, occurred when she was subjected to much less severe duty than she must be expected to encounter when actually engaged in the service for which she was intended.

Wherefore, the question arises, is this structural weakness due to a fault of plan or execution, or does it proceed from both?

While it is clear that the plans are at fault, and if carried out in the best manner would not produce a vessel of sufficient strength; yet it seems to the Board that the *Dolphin* exhibits a degree of weakness in excess of what can properly be entirely attributed to the defective plans. Wherefore, the Board is of the opinion that the execution must be faulty in this regard, but it is impossible to state with exactness the degree of blame that might properly attach to the contractor in this precise respect, without taking out the machinery and opening up of the ship—a work, as previously stated, involving the large expenditure of money.

With regard to the first stipulation, no attention seems to have been given for its proper observance, the contractor alleging that such pressure had been obtained on the first trial witnessed by the Advisory Board, by using tarpaulins to cover the

With regard to the stipulation as to horsepower, two unsuccessful attempts to run the *Dolphin* in Long Island Sound for a period of six hours were witnessed by this Board. On the third trial the *Dolphin* succeeded in running the required six hours, and she subsequently made a fourth trial at sea from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Light, and loaded to her sea displacement. The trip at sea, however, gave no test of her seagoing qualities, as the water was as smooth as had been perviously found in the Sound.

On all these occasions great efforts were made by the contractor and his men to show the utmost power which could be developed. Her coal was of a superior quality, her engine and fire rooms in charge of regular engineers, and streams of water were kept playing on the journals to prevent heating; in short, her conditions in all respects were more favorable than those she can be expected to have when in service, especially when called upon to run day after day under the varying phases of wind, sea and weather on the open ocean—the only test of real value in determining the qualities of a seagoing vessel.

Since the board began its detailed examination, the results of which are embodied in this report and its addenda, the contractor has been at work upon the vessel, from time to time, in remedying defects discovered by the board, and the *Dolphin* is now in much better condition and appearance than when the board first saw her, and in some important regards she is substantially improved.

On submitting this to the first inspection, the board feels that it can go no further in the discharge of its duty, under the instructions governing its action, and has to regret that so much as to the vessels' strength rests upon opinion. Nothing short of a trial at sea, for some time and in rough water, can satisfactorily determine her actual strength or weakness; and in the absence of such trial or test—so much to be desired—this report embodies the most that the board has been able to ascertain, but as the vessel has been recently on a reef in the East River, it is necessary that she should be docked and her bottom examined. When this is done the board will submit the result of such examination.

R. D. EVANS, Comdr. U. S. N., member,
HERMAN WINTER, Constructing Engr., member.

NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1885.

SIR: The Board has the honor to report that the preliminary trial of the *Dolphin* has been made, in accordance with the ninth clause of the contract for the construction of that vessel, concluded July 23, 1883. [After stating the fact of the breaking of the *Dolphin's* steel shaft and the substitution of another for it, the report continues:] The *Dolphin*, in charge of the contractor, Mr. John Roach, left the dock at the foot of 8th street, on the East River, New York City, at 8.50 A. M., Tuesday, March 10, to make the preliminary trial in Long Island Sound. The weather was clear; the thermometer showed 51 deg. Fahr.; a stiff breeze blew all day from the N. W., at the rate of about 30 miles an hour, according to the Signal Office records; the tide was high at Ward's Island at 5.22 A. M.

The degree of completeness, apart from the requirements of the contract, will be shown sufficiently by the following statement: No armament, ammunition, provisions or stores on board; whaleboat and large cutter at the davits. Masts, spars, and rigging complete; no sails on board; water-tanks full, and about 120 tons of coal in the bunkers. Anchors and chains on board.

The period of six consecutive hours, during which the engine was worked at full power, was begun when the buoy at Throg's Neck bore beam, at 9h. 58m. 4s. A. M.; on passing Execution Rock Light, at 10h. 17m. 41s. a straight course was laid for the Middle Ground Light, 30 7-8 nautical miles distant. The following is the full record of times observed when the objects bore abeam :

Passed Throg's Neck at full speed, going east, 9h. 58m. 4s. A. M.; going west, 3h. 37m. 40s. P. M.

Passed Middle Ground Light at full speed, going east 12h. 15m. 2s. P. M.; going west 1h. 1m. 33s. P. M.

Rock on the return, the helm was put hard over and the vessel turned at full speed, the complete circle being made in 7 min. 6 sec. At 3 hr. 58 min. P. M. the six hours expired; the vessel going at full speed was off Riker's Island. The speed of the vessel over the ground, as obtained from the distance by chart between Execution Rock and the Middle Ground Light, is 15.79 knots going east, and 14.53 knots going west, or a mean speed of 15.16 knots an hour. The record of speed is given merely for information, but is not regarded as a satisfactory measure of the vessel's performance through the water, owing to the unknown effect of the wind and tide. For the first part of the eastward run the sea was quite smooth, about 12 M. the wind shifted more to the west, and on the westward run the sea was unusually heavy for the Sound.

	Average for six hours.	Max.
Revolutions per minute.....	74.18	77
Boiler pressure in lbs. per sq. in.....	81.5	88
Vacuum in inches of mercury.....	25.1	26.5
Temperature in engine room.....	71.8	75
Temperature in forward fire room...	72.9	88
Temperature in after fire room.....	68.5	78

Total power developed by main engine.....	2029.53
Total power developed by auxil'y engine:	
Blowers and pumps....	88.5

The fuel used was the Welsh semi-bituminous coal

The contract requires in regard to this trial that: When the vessel is completed and ready for delivery, as required by the specifications, the same shall be subjected to a trial trip, under conditions prescribed by the Naval Advisory Board, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, to test the machinery, engines, boilers, and appurtenances, and shall be accepted only on fulfillment of, and subject to, the conditions and agreements hereinafter set forth:

(2) That the collective indicated horse-power developed by said engines, under the prescribed conditions, shall be 2,300, and maintained successfully for six consecutive hours; provided that, in case of the failure of the development of this power, the vessel shall be accepted, if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary of the Navy that this failure was due neither to defective workmanship nor materials.

The trial was made as recommended by the Board in its letter to the Department of September 11, 1884, and approved by the Department, in its letter to the Board of October 25.

According to the records of the Board, the total weight of the machinery, engines, boilers and appliances, and spare parts, completed as required, including water in surface condensers and boilers, do not exceed the limit of 430 tons set by the contract. The Board finds that the hull and fittings are strong and well built, and in strict conformity with the contract, drawings and specifications, and that the vessel will be completed in all respects as required by the contract on the 18th instant, except the following minor items, namely, adjusting the Hotchkiss gun centres, and fitting the sideboards for dishes, which can only be completed after the vessel is at the Navy-yard.

According to the records of the Board, the total weight of the machinery, engines, boilers and appurtenances, and spare parts, completed as required, including water in surface condensers and boilers, do not exceed the limit of 430 tons set by the contract. The Board finds that the hull and fittings are strong and well built, and in strict conformity with the contract, drawings and specifications, and that the vessel will be completed in all respects as required by the contract on the 18th instant, except the following minor items, namely, adjusting the Hotchkiss gun centres, and fitting the sideboards for dishes, which can only be completed after the vessel is at the Navy-yard.

The Board, therefore, recommend that the *Dolphin* be accepted, subject to the provisions of the ninth and tenth clauses of the contract, and orders issued to the contractor for her delivery to the Commandant of the New York Navy-yard as already agreed upon, on the 18th instant.

The Board will forward approved bills for the final payments, in accordance with the memorandum submitted to the Department, being in amount the tenth payment on the contract and the amounts due for changes and additions, as approved by the Department, less the reservation of \$8,000.00, to be withheld under the tenth clause of the contract, and the amounts due the Government on approved changes in the original plans. Very respectfully,

HENRY STEERS, Naval Architect.
ALEX. HENDERSON, Chief Eng., U. S. N.
J. A. HOWELL, Captain, U. S. N.
F. W. BARBER, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N.
F. L. FERNALD, Naval Constr., U. S. N.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

EARLY in the week additional particulars were received concerning the capture of the supply camp of Capt. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, in Gaudaloupe Cañon, Sonora, and the massacre of five of his men. Capt. Lawton, with his command, entered the cañon and, leaving the wagons in charge of seven men, started out on a scout. While the guards were eating their dinner they were surprised by the Indians and four of them were shot dead. Two of the soldiers escaped and rejoined their command. The camp presented a scene of the utmost destruction. The supply wagons were all burned, as well as the clothing, and the other camp material scattered. The bodies of the murdered soldiers were found not to have been mutilated, but the charred remains of one man were found among the debris. One body is yet missing. It is impossible to identify the burned body. The following are the names of the other three killed: Sergeant Peter Munich, of Company G; Saddler Henry Neilhouse, of Co. K; Mark B. B. Roberts, of Company I. The escaping private, Schwertzer, carried Sergeant Munich a quarter of a mile up a steep hill, but it was useless, for the sergeant received his third and death wound in the arms of his companion.

The Indians headed for the Sierra Madres, via Juan Bonito, and Captains Lawton and Wood as speedily as possible took up their trail.

A despatch of June 14 from San Antonio says: "Four troops of cavalry and four companies of infantry, under command of Major Sumner, 8th Cav., are to join in pursuit of the Apaches. Two troops of the 8th Cavalry left June 14 by special train for Spofford's Junction, where two more troops of the same regiment, and four companies of the 19th Infantry from Fort Clark, under command of Major Wilcox, will join the detachment. The command is en route to Deming, N. M., under telegraphic orders. Major Sumner and Wilcox are noted as hard riders, and will press the trail day and night."

The Albuquerque Journal, on a recent visit there of Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cavalry, commanding battalion Indian scouts, interviewed that officer on the condition of affairs. The Lieutenant is reported as saying: "I am just in on my way back to Fort Apache, in company with my first lieutenant, Parker, of the Sixth. Your sheet has, I note, been pitched into Captain Chaffee, 6th Cavalry. The charge of either cowardice or incompetency is ridiculously absurd and false. Why, man, Captain Chaffee has a reputation throughout the entire U. S. Army for his splendid personal courage and knowledge of his duties as an officer. He is a man of exceptional bravery, served through the war under Sheridan, and was brevetted major for gallantry in the field. It makes an Army man laugh to hear talk about Chaffee being timid. They don't grow gamer men than he is in this or any other country." Lt. Gatewood said he knew Geronimo, "a cunning savage," very well, and added "it was cussedness, pure and simple, which induced the Indians to leave the reservation. They are wonderfully tough and muscular, rather short in stature, but all muscles and sinews. On these raids they ride their horses to death, then steal more, or mount those they have stolen before, and are driving ahead of them. In this they of course have a great advantage of the cavalry."

The Journal, in describing Lieutenant Gatewood, adds: "Notwithstanding his unmilitary garb when we met him, he had a decided military cut about him, and his handsome bluish gray eyes, resolute, clear cut features and bronzed complexion make him rather an attractive personage. His comrade, Lieut. Parker, is a superb specimen of physical manhood, tall, square shoulders, and massively built. They are a handsome brace of warriors, with no bluster or style about them, and neither looks as though he would run away in order that he might live to fight another day."

The Hon. Thomas Fitch, for many years a resident of Arizona, in a recent interview on the subject of the hostile Indians, said: "When an outbreak occurs orders come from Washington to suppress it. That is the letter of the order. The spirit of the order, stalking behind, is felt by every officer and soldier. He knows that he is more likely to be court-martialed than promoted if he fights an Indian as he would fight any other enemy. Every officer knows that Gen. Phil Sheridan nearly forfeited all his popularity and professional prestige for having killed the Indians whom he went after in his Northwest campaign, ten or twelve years ago. A lot of mooning, misinformation people in the East, imbued with a silly sentimentality about the untutored child of nature, demand the official head of any officer who fights an Indian as he would fight an Englishman if we were at war with England."

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OMAHA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERHAPS some of your readers can give me the meaning and derivation of the word "Omaha." I have heard of three different explanations, and quote them, hoping to hear something more definite and clear through your columns.

First: The word "Omaha" is of Pawnee origin, and means *quiet valley* or *peacefulness*.

Secondly: "Omaha" was the name of the principal evil deity of the Indian tribes about Trinity River.* While invisible, yet he has the shape of a grizzly bear, and goes about doing injury to men.

Thirdly: An Indian tradition is that two tribes had met on the banks of the Missouri River, and engaged in an encounter, in which all on one side were killed except one, who was thrown into the river. Rising suddenly from what was thought to be a watery grave, he lifted his head above the surface and pronounced the word "Omaha," which had never been heard before. Its meaning was that the supposed drowning Indian was above the water, and not under it, as his enemies supposed, and those who heard it took that word as the name of their tribe.

Will some kind reader of the JOURNAL give me a few points, if possible, to clear up the mysterious word "OMAHA."

OFF 23d ST., NEW YORK CITY.

*The Omahas belong to the family of the Dakotas, whose traditions report that they came originally from the Pacific. This gives color to this tradition. —EDITOR.

OFFICERS AS BUSINESS MEN.

"To Truth's house there is a single door, which is experience."

NEW YORK, June 16, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE read with much interest in your last issue the remarks of an officer, presumably, suggesting a plan or proposing the organization of associations for the profitable investment of the savings of Army officers. Your remarks cover about all there is to be said on the subject, but I cannot resist the inclination to give my personal experience, or I may say the result of both observation and experience on this question.

As you say the training and subsequent duties of an officer gives him no experience in practical business methods, and he is entirely unfitted to either cope with the sharp, smart, keen business man of the day, or participate in the management of an organization of any kind where it must enter into ordinary competition with those trained to that special business. Of course, there are exceptions. I know many officers with a natural aptitude for business, and would be called good business men anywhere. These are mostly quartermasters, inasmuch as that is a branch of the Service requiring a business and not necessarily a military man. It is, as I may say, a purely business department, and an excellent training school; but how insignificant is even that to the experience of the man who must earn every dollar he pays out.

Your argument covers the ground so completely that anything to be said on this head would be merely repetition, but I want to give a word of advice to the officer who is ever chafing and threatening to resign to go into business—a folly a few of us have indulged in and lived to regret.

If an officer has friends who are capitalists, and he can step into an established business under good management, under their patronage and support, it may do; but to resign a certainty of a fixed salary and a life position for the uncertainties of professional or commercial pursuits is a mistake to be regretted but once and for all time. For a brief period all may go well, but business and commercial prosperity is like the tide, it rises and falls, falling lower and apparently twice as often as it rises, and as to the tyranny of discipline under which many chafe, it is nothing to that of business, which is simply another term for slavery. Capitalists and bank directors then become your superiors and commanding officers, and they make you feel your insignificance keenly too. Go to the bank with a note to get discounted and see; apply for a loan to help you through a tight place and see what insolent hauteur you must submit to. As an officer you are independent of all favors; you have no occasion to take your cap off to any human being except in courteous salutation. Your social position is assured. You can go anywhere. Your uniform is a passport to society that the capitalist even may never reach. You can go to bed at night and sleep soundly with no nightmare of a note due at 3 o'clock on the morrow.

From personal experience I can draw the picture of the difference between the officer under salary, with delightful associations and a certainty of a modest stipend at the end of the month, and the man in business, handling his hundreds of thousands and never sure when he goes to bed at night of an hour's rest or that he may awake on the morrow worth a dollar.

Again, no man who has spent the earlier and best years of his life in hard work in the hope of accumulating a fortune when reverses come and at the age when he hoped to retire, and finds himself bereft of his vigor, money and opportunities, can have the satisfaction that comes to the mind of the officer in his old age, that his country, mindful of his services and the fact that he has been worn out in it, gives him a competency upon which he can live comfortably. That of itself, is sufficient, or should be, to cause those contemplating resigning to pause. It is a settled experience that no man who has lived many, or even a few, years in the Army can, or will ever find real contentment out of it. The old associations and the friends of his garrison life are always before him, and he never recovers from the old love that has fixed itself so indelibly in his heart. There may be unpleasant places in Army life; are they not in civil life as well? Writing from personal experience, I can say truly that although at times in the possession of a competence ten times greater than I could ever have enjoyed in the Army, yet I have never seen the day during all the period of what would have been called good fortune, that I would not have surrendered it cheerfully for my old place on the list and the associations that surrounded Army life.

To the discontented and impatient I say that although they may have splendid opportunities, as I did, still Army life never did or could involve the annoyances, cares, anxieties, wear and tear, and strain, mentally and physically, that is almost surely a part and parcel of the life of a business man who, in the end, is seldom sure of a yearly income equal to what his retired pay would be if he had stuck to the old blue coat. It is simply another illustration of the hare and the tortoise. Moral, "Let well alone," be content with your lot, and don't try foolish experiments.

EX-OFFICER WHO HAS.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL SMITH.

THE Court of Inquiry in the case of Paymaster-General J. A. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department, have presented a report which is a severe indictment of the officer in question. Its conclusions are summarized by the Court as follows: That Paymaster-General J. A. Smith—

1st. Has been derelict and negligent in his duty and culpably inefficient in the performance thereof.

2d. That he has, to the detriment and pecuniary loss of the Government, favored Austin P. Brown in his orders and contracts.

3d. That he has violated the laws regulating the duties and responsibilities of his office, and that those violations were to the detriment of the Government.

4th. That he has been in many ways unfaithful to the trust imposed on him by his office.

5th. That the mildest interpretation that the Court can put on his acts is ignorance of his legal responsibilities and duties, a gross neglect of his duties, and indifference and inefficiency in the performance of them.

The facts and circumstances brought to the knowledge of the Court are presented at length, and the conclusions resulting from them are stated as follows:

1. That in enlarging the contract for beef and pork with Austin P. Brown, on Nov. 16, 1882, at a time when his own testimony shows no exigency of service, without advertising for proposals, and without any of the formalities and guarantees required by law, without competition at a time when the market prices of beef and pork were falling, and without securing any benefit to the Government, Paymaster-General Smith has violated the law, and subordinated the best interests of the Government to those of a favored contractor.

2. That in permitting Austin P. Brown to deliver the beef and pork at the prices contained in his contract of Nov. 11, 1882, under the illegal enlargement and illegal extension thereof, after the Paymaster-General had entered into a new contract with him on Dec. 7, 1883, for the delivery of beef at \$5.25 and pork at \$8.40 less per barrel, Paymaster-General Smith was culpably negligent and regardless of his plain duty, and acted wholly in the interests of said Brown, to the manifest detriment of the Government.

3. That in permitting Austin P. Brown to deliver beef at the prices contained in his contract of Dec. 7, 1883, after the expiration of its illegal extension, and after the Paymaster-General had entered into a contract with Thurber, Whyland and Co. for a much larger supply of beef and pork at \$1.51 per barrel less for beef than that paid to Brown, Paymaster-General Smith was culpably negligent and regardless of his plain duty, and acted wholly in the interests of said Brown, to the manifest detriment of the Government.

4. That when Paymaster-General Smith extended the various contracts with Brown for the supply of beef and pork to the Navy, without taking steps to secure it against the delivery of old beef and pork, and without requiring its delivery at the inspection in time to have it properly overhauled and repacked so as to insure against rapidly spoiling on board ship, he failed in his manifest duty to protect the men of the Navy against an inferior quality of food.

5. That when, in November, 1883, Paymaster-General Smith's attention was called by the pay officer in Washington and the Treasury officials to the illegality of the payment of the bill of \$906.38 under the enlarged and extended contract of Nov. 11, 1882, he simply changed the order, and caused this bill and subsequent bills of like character to be paid by the pay officers in New York without notifying them as to any question having been raised to the legality thereof, he did willingly and knowingly cause to be made the said illegal payments wholly in the interests of the contractor, Mr. Austin P. Brown, and to the detriment of the best interests of the Government, and to the detriment of his brother officers.

6. In this connection it must be stated that the amount paid upon vouchers received at the Treasury since June 30, 1883, upon the illegal enlargements and extensions of contracts have been suspended in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, but have not yet been finally acted upon by the Second Comptroller. That the pay officers who, acting under the orders of the Paymaster-General, made these illegal payments nearly two years ago have not yet been notified that the legality of these payments is in question. That, had the action of the accounting officers of the Treasury been more prompt in the settlement of the accounts which included the earlier of these payments, the later and larger part of these illegal disbursements would have been prevented.

7. As Paymaster-General Smith recognized Austin P. Brown as a reliable bidder by accepting his bids for other articles for which he was the lowest bidder at that time, and as Austin P. Brown expressed his willingness to enter into contract for the 1,000 mattresses at \$4.03 each, Paymaster-General Smith, in awarding the contract for 1,000 mattresses to H. D. Ostermoor and Son at \$5.12½ each, thereby paying \$512.50 in excess of the bid of Austin P. Brown, did not properly guard the interests of the Government, and in this he neglected his duty as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and by his act the Government suffered a loss of \$1,095.

The fact that Austin P. Brown was regarded as a nominal bidder for the one item of 1,000 mattresses should have discredited him as a bidder for the other items in his bid made at that time as well as in the future.

8. That there was an unwise and unwarranted overpurchase of ditty boxes and an unnecessary expenditure of money from that year's appropriations by Paymaster-General Smith by his order of March 17, 1884, as the records of his office show that the average issue or expenditure of ditty boxes had not exceeded 708 a year up to the time he gave the order for the 5,000 and therefore that the number ordered would exceed a supply sufficient to last over seven years.

9. That Paymaster-General Smith did not, in ordering the butter for the Greely Relief Expedition from W. I. Young and Co. at 45 cents per pound, properly guard the interests of the Government, inasmuch as he made no effort to ascertain the market price of butter or the price at which Simpson, McIntire and Co., who were known to be reliable as original packers of butter and as contractors for the Navy for the same, could have supplied it, and that the Government thereby suffered a loss of 12 cents per pound for the 10,944 pounds, or a total of \$1,313.28.

10. That Paymaster-General Smith failed in his duty by not enforcing the terms and the penalties of the contract of A. P. Brown for 30,000 yards of flannel dated June 20, 1884, inasmuch as he, Paymaster-General Smith, by not so doing, allowed the Contractor, A. P. Brown, to suit his own convenience in making deliveries, while the interests of the Government suffered greatly, or were made secondary to those of Brown, the contractor.

11. That A. P. Brown did not comply with the terms of the order on his proposal for the 16,000 yards of flannel by not making prompt deliveries, and that as he was allowed to make the delivery of the whole lot of 16,000 yards after the expiration of the time agreed upon, and during the existence of the contract of Seth M. Milliken, and at a price of 74 cents per yard above that of Milliken's contract, shows that he was favored throughout the whole transaction, and that Paymaster-General Smith failed in his duty by not requiring a strict compliance on the part of Brown with his agreement, as also by paying an excessive price to Brown.

The tabular statement of flannel and flannel garments on hand at the stations within easy reach of New York shows that no pressing need or exigency existed to warrant the purchase of flannel without competition or advertisement.

12. That as Paymaster-General Smith gave orders for flannel, without competition, to Austin P. Brown, at times when there was overdue from him large quantities of the same article on former orders, and when the contract with Milliken was in force, he (Paymaster-General Smith) failed to perform his duty by not enforcing the terms and penalties of the contract of Milliken, and clearly favored Brown, thereby subordinating the interests of the Government to those of Brown.

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made at the Annapolis Proving Grounds with a new grade of American powder, made especially for the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and brown prismatic powder for large guns. The samples were furnished by the Dupont Works. Excellent results were obtained.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK CAMP.

The fourth State encampment of New York troops began at the old grounds at Peekskill on Saturday, June 13. The site has been so often described that no further reference to that point is necessary. Although the grounds have become the property of the State, the time since their acquisition was too short to admit of extensive alterations and improvements, and, therefore, we find no material change in the arrangements, the lay-out, and the general appearance of the whole. The tents are pitched on the old familiar spot and the only change noticeable here is the addition of two company streets, a measure which has become necessary to accommodate large organizations like the Seventh, and others which have separate companies attached. The same regularity, precision and evident care in the pitching and adjustment of the tents, and the old, trim and neat appearance of the grounds greet the eye in every direction, and add to all this the grandeur of the surrounding scenery and the magnificent old hills, with their fresh verdure, which loom up on all sides, and the beautiful, winding river, the camp well deserves the reputation of being the most picturesque and suitable spot of its kind in the world. That the eagerness of the troops for camp detail, instead of wailing, is, after a thorough trial of three successive seasons, still on the increase is, therefore, not to be wondered at, especially when the abundance, quality and manner of serving the food and the efficient management of the commissariat are taken into consideration. In spite of the incessant hard work to which the men are subjected they still leave the camp with regret that the tour of each organization lasts only a week, and there are few indeed who would not gladly submit for any length of time to its most unpleasant features if their daily avocations admitted of such a thing. The very popularity of the camp among the troops demonstrates that the right keynote was struck when it was instituted, although there are many, especially among the officers, who advocate different plans and principles to govern in its management.

Possibly a different system might develop advantages which can not be obtained at present, but it is very doubtful whether any other arrangement would afford better facilities for individual instruction than the present one. Doubtless, with the contemplated improvements in the grounds, which will be taken in hand in the fall, accomplished, the next season may bring experiments of a different character. That the introduction of these encampments in 1882 marks a distinctly new era, a decided change from the impractical to the practical, and a new line of thought in the National Guard of New York must be plain to anyone who compares the troops and their work of the present day with the proceedings at the bogus camps at watering places, which used to be the fashion in the palmy days when the "militia" idea governed supreme. As our detailed report shows, we have not yet by any means arrived at the military millennium, but it is at the same time true that there is scarcely an organization which does not show improvement in a greater or less degree. We have, therefore, a foundation to build on, but to develop it properly the work must be kept up constantly and diligently. Whatever soldierly progress has been made of late is due to the annual camp, which at present is the only practical training ground available for the citizen soldier under existing conditions, and in view of this fact the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has constantly supported the State camp from its earliest conception in spite of some crude features of the plan on which it is conducted. For the same reason it deserves encouragement from the National Guard itself, and even from those who think that they possess a superior method of managing to the one now in vogue.

When the first troops arrived, June 13, there were in camp of the general staff Adjutant General Farnsworth, Commissary General Wylie, assisted in the Quartermaster, Ordnance and Subsistence Departments by Colonels Jos. G. Story and L. W. Gillett, military secretary of Governor Hill, Inspector General Briggs, with his assistant, Col. T. H. McGrath, General Inspector of Rifle Practice Robbins, assisted by Major George L. Fox, of General Brownell's staff, and Surgeon General Bryant. The latter, however, thinks that he has now sufficiently educated his officers of the Medical Department to allow each full scope in managing the sanitary affairs of his own organization, and his presence in camp will therefore be less frequent than in former years. The subsistence of the troops is attended to in the usual liberal manner by Mr. Louis Windholz and Colonel Yale, of Syracuse, who, during their experience of the three preceding seasons, have so thoroughly mastered every point concerning their department that their system of feeding the men is almost perfect. A steam engine which chops hash, cuts vegetables, mashes potatoes, grinds coffee, etc., has been added to the cooking establishment, which, with nearly 100 employees, forms a camp of its own of quite respectable size. The liberal policy of the State with regard to the commissariat has proven an important factor in the success of the camp.

The State authorities have been singularly fortunate in securing from Army Headquarters the detail of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson, 5th U. S. Art., as observer of the camp on behalf of the War Dept. He is an officer of large knowledge, unusual ability as a commander and sound judgment. We know this from personal experience, but it would be unjust if we omitted to say that several general officers of the National Guard who know him have expressed to us their satisfaction at his detail. Whatever he may report will command the respect of all parties concerned.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The arrival of the 23d was looked for with particular interest by those in the camp. It is not only the first organization which enters upon a second tour of camp, but its commander, Col. Rodney C. Ward, having meanwhile gained additional experience and credit as the commandant, last year, of the "Second Provisional Regiment," very efficient work was reasonably expected from the organization and hence the manner in which it would take hold of its duty became a matter of unusual interest. Everybody desired to see the effects of a tour of camp duty after an interval of three years. Col. Ward says that nearly half of the enlisted material and almost the entire contingent of company officers have changed since and that he comes with what may virtually be called a new regiment. This is about so, but as the changes were gradual and from time to time, it should make but little difference in the general efficiency, and to tell the truth it did not. The regiment since it became known that it had to go to camp, has worked with redoubled diligence and nothing has been left undone to thoroughly prepare every member for the task before him. Theoretical and practical exercises in guard duty were held every evening, and every member has been furnished with printed extracts from the regulations on the ordinary questions of guard duty which most naturally occur to a sentry on post. All this could hardly remain without its effect among a lot of intelligent men, and thus their first appearance showed every indication that they would make a good week's record, and the first sentries posted on the arrival of the regiment early in the afternoon of June 13 showed fair preparation.

The usual salute of 21 guns on formal opening of the camp and hoisting of the colors was this year fired by a detachment of the 1st Battery, under direction of Colonel J. G. Story, but was not much of a success. A number of rounds failed on account of defective pulling of the primers, and the salute became very irregular. To fire a proper salute with only two guns is sharp work and to do this in good shape better trained cannoniers than those sent up on this occasion are necessary.

The military work of the regiment on Saturday was confined to a dress parade at sunset which demonstrated excellent discipline in ranks and fair manual, and passed off well from the formation to the march off in echelon. One Captain, however, who above all should know better, during the manual faced about and remained at parade rest until the Adjutant ordered the first sergeants to the front and centre and this spoiled the uniform appearance of the parade. Under the most liberal construction there is nothing in Tactics to warrant such a proceeding. That the lowering of the colors was not properly attended to was doubtless an accident, or if the blame is to be laid anywhere, only one individual, the officer of the guard, can be held responsible; but under the novelty of the situation the omission was excusable. The quietness of the camp, the absence of boisterousness, the promptness with which lights were extinguished at taps, and the hush which lay over the camp when the last bugle note had died away, demonstrated more than anything the advance in discipline which the regiment has made since its first appearance here on the 1st of July, 1882. The sentries were quiet but vigilant during the night, challenges were usually fair, and in many instances absolutely correct. In some cases, however, the commandant was given before the challenge, in others the words "who goes there" were used, others after receiving the countersign would say "the countersign is correct" but generally the thing was done well in principle.

The bracing morning air on Sunday found the whole camp astir when the reveille sounded, and immediately after those who were not detailed for police were busy with hoe and spade removing weeds from their company streets, and in less than an hour afterwards the camp presented its usual appearance of scrupulous neatness and cleanliness, and no trace of the rubbish which must naturally result where 600 men congregate during 24 hours was visible.

The first guard, which was mounted at 8 A. M., was marked by delay in marching on the details—a matter in which the first sergeants should have been thoroughly posted. The command supernumeraries in place rest, which should be given at the command march for the passage in review was given at the wrong time, the left into line wheel of the platoons after the passage and the four right, which followed, were badly bungled up. The chief of second platoon should not have repeated the command march. The old guard came off in overcoats and the new went on in full dress, which would seem inconsistent with the custom according to which the old guard comes off in the same dress in which the new goes on, the necessary change for the purpose being made before guard mounting. However, opinions on the subject differ. Looking at the sentry duty of the day, one of the strongest points was the prompt rendition of military courtesies, their salutes being invariably correct in quality, although very often wrong in kind, doubtless through mistakes as to the rank of the officers entitled to the courtesy. What struck most military men as an unmilitary proceeding was the sight of so many sentries standing at order arms instead of walking their beats, as it has always been a maxim that a sentry should not rest his piece on the ground. This practice they based upon a decision from the Hdqrs. of the Army, embodied in Phisterer's book, to the effect that in very hot weather it is permissible to allow sentries to stand at order arms on their posts. Of this privilege they availed themselves in the most liberal manner, and thus the sentries presented a sight which did not reflect credit on the camp. During the day-time probably the extreme heat justified some of them in taking it easy, but we could not see

any reason for sentries all around resting their muskets on the ground, and in all possible attitudes, before guard mounting and dressed in overcoats. Besides, if the order arms is admissible, then the sentry should preserve a position which will enable him to guard his post with vigilance, and no position which is a cross between parade rest and rest on arms should be permitted. After guard mounting the companies had inspection in light marching order, and this finished the forenoon's work. The usual meeting of 1st sergeants in Col. Phisterer's tent for instruction also took place, and that officer expressed himself well pleased with their knowledge of field as well as office duties, only two morning reports requiring correction. This shows very well for the regiment, and, we believe, beats any previous record in this respect. In the afternoon there was another guard mounting, and the details marched on with more regularity, but still so slow that the adjutant ordered them back for a repetition, which was better, but not yet as it should be. The remainder of the ceremony was an improvement, but the supernumeraries executed in place rest as soon as the guard wheeled into platoons, and the 1st sergeants remained at attention until somebody pointed out their error. The passage in review, the wheel of platoons into line, and the break into fours, were well executed, and the entire ceremony showed that the regiment was already falling into the ways of camp duty. Of the dress parade we can only speak in terms of the highest praise, but the commander of the second company in line again faced about during the manual as on the previous evening, only on this occasion he remained at attention. While the camp was enveloped in complete darkness and silence at the sound of taps, the sentries, in strong contrast to those of the previous night, kept up a constant howl for the corporal of the guard, and this, in addition to the calling out of the half-hours, rendered night hideous and disturbed the peaceful slumbers of those who desired to prepare themselves for a day of hard work by a good night's rest. Those in charge of the guard should put a stop to all unnecessary calling. The arrest of a sharper who had set up a three-card monte game in the vicinity of the camp, and his transfer to the custody of the Sheriff of Peekskill, created a little excitement. The matter is not exactly a military one, but while looking at the arrest we were reminded of the old saying that a soldier is like a child, and has to be taken care of like a child, in order to keep him from going astray. While this saying was intended to refer to regulars alone, it would appear that the militia, as soon as they don their uniform, are no more proof against the wiles of the sharper than their professional cousins. Any way it was a pitiful spectacle to see these fresh youngsters, who claim to be up to all the tricks of the metropolis and devilish sly, as Joey Bagstock, taken in by the first rogue from Utica or Cattaraugus who chose to make them their victims. We agree with the officer who remarked that the "victims" should be punished as well as the impostor.

Notwithstanding the scorching heat on Monday, the work as laid down on the programme begun bright and early. Two companies went to the target grounds where they performed some very good skirmish work showing that great care had been bestowed on their instruction. There was a battalion drill later on, which might be called fair, but the performance of the larger portion of the company officers bore out Col. Ward's statement previously quoted that he was laboring under excess of new material of that kind. Under the system of instruction pursued, however, this camp will be a world of benefit to them. Mistakes made during the drill, and dark or disputed points are discussed after drill and during the evening until the points are settled, and this alone gives the camp an advantage over the armory where everybody when an evening's work is over, leaves as soon as he can to commit the very blunders made, on the next occasion. These discussions form an element of no small value in the education of the young officers. With judicious management and the avoidance of overwork the health of the camp in spite of the raging heat was kept in a highly satisfactory condition and yet good work was accomplished. Two companies each afternoon have regular rifle practice at the range. The practice of mounting guard twice a day has been kept up so far and bears good fruit. Guard mounting looked at from a general point was good and there was little difference in the various performances which we noticed. As the personnel changes with each exercise, new small errors crop out occasionally, which are too unimportant to mention in detail. The sergeant major, however, should be instructed that in dressing his guard he should align the front rank first and then proceed to the rear and dress the other lines. He invariably began with dressing the first sergeants and ending with the front rank. The third and fourth days were repetitions of the first with steady progress. Sentries, although occasionally one was found at order arms at his post would at least stand in the position of attention, and the slouching in this respect which we noticed on Sunday had disappeared. Salutes became more regular and men were more deliberate in ascertaining the rank of the officer before saluting. The general effect of every dress parade was as striking as that of the one described in the beginning of this article, 1st sergeants and file closers, however, executed the manual and the colonel was in the habit of keeping his sword drawn until the adjutant commanded "parade is dismissed," which is not according to custom.

It would not be fair to omit the marked progress which became apparent in skirmish drill on the 3d and 4th days. The refreshing shower which fell on the evening of the 3d day not only cooled off the atmosphere and rendered the following day more suitable for work, but it also replenished the reservoir, and put the camp beyond danger from a water famine. An occasional shower for this purpose is an absolute necessity for the camp. The command was particularly fortunate with regard to weather on Wednesday, which was set aside for the visit of the Governor. After the usual morning's work which, by the way was very effective and creditable, and characterized especially by good battalion drill and volley firing, preparations for the reception of the Governor were commenced. His Excellency with his party arrived at about 1 P. M., was well received by the guard and greeted with a salute which for regularity and promptness far exceeded the

one fired on opening camp. As the same detachment fired it on this occasion they had evidently well employed their time in the meanwhile. The review to the Governor was a handsome and effective piece of soldiery, the steadiness of the men in line and on the march, the well-kept distances, the absolutely handsome salutes, especially by the Colonel and his staff, were highly commendable; but the Colonel disregarded the recent decision made by General Sheridan that the commander of a review when joining the reviewing officer should temporarily sheath his sword.

The dress parade, which followed immediately, was a performance well up in every respect to the standard of the review. With regard to these dress parades it would, however, be well to say that the performance of the officers at its conclusion, although it may strike non-military spectators as the perfection of military elegance, is by those who understand the matter regarded as untactical and as somewhat overdoing the thing. The Governor inspected the camp, expressed himself as highly satisfied, and left with his personal and several members of his official staff about 7 p. m., after which the usual evening guard mounting took place. There were in camp several military officers of high rank, prominent among whom were General Alex. Shaler, General Dimond, of California, Colonel Emmons Clark and Adjutant Rand, of the 7th, and others. With the remark that the command so far has every reason to be satisfied with its work, we have to close the record for this week with the evening of the 4th day (Wednesday), but, in doing so, we regret being compelled to notice that on one occasion an officer who was smoking at the time presented the guard to a general officer with a cigar in his mouth—an irregularity too serious to be overlooked. While between retreat and tattoo there was some evidence of horse play, firing of crackers and other performances of that class, taps were rigidly observed and sentries did their duty in strict and usually correct style. The strength of the command during these days, taken from official sources, was, exclusive of band, as follows: Sunday, 624; Monday, 522; Tuesday, 489; Wednesday, 460. The remainder of the record will be told in next week's JOURNAL.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The large number of organizations that have already signified their intention of taking part in the encampment, and the military standing of the companies entered for the competitive drills, give assurance of the success of the National Encampment to be held in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, from June 28 to July 6. Some eighty to one hundred companies will encamp for the entire period, and a number of others for a few days. Among the number entered for the competitive drills are the following: Miller Guards of Richmond, Ind.; Indianapolis Light Inf., Indianapolis, Ind.; 2d Regt. of Ohio; Alexandria Light Inf., Alexandria, Va.; Co. B, 1st Regt., Va.; Montgomery Grays, Ala.; Branch Guards, St. Louis, Mo.; Busch Zouaves, St. Louis, Mo.; Wauson Light Guards, Wauson, Wis.; Co. B, State Fencibles, N. G., Pa.; Co. B, 18th Regt., N. G., Pa.; Lomax Rifles, Mobile, Ala.; Houston Guards, Houston, Texas; Washington Art., New Orleans, La.; Indianapolis Light Art., Indianapolis, Ind.; Battery A, N. G., Ill. Danville, Ill.; Louisiana Field Art., New Orleans, La.; Battery A, 1st Regt., N. G., Ky.; 2d Bat., 1st Div., N. G., S. N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS ENCAMPMENT.

The report of the encampment of the 1st Brigade, Mass. Vol. Militia, by our special correspondent was received too late for publication this week, but will appear in JOURNAL of June 27.

NEW YORK.

We are obliged to reserve until another week our report of the inspection of the 12th N. Y. on Tuesday last.

Colonel Emmons Clark has issued orders for the 7th Regiment to proceed to camp on Saturday, June 20. The practice of the previous encampments, two guard mountings a day, will be continued here, the guard to consist of 64 privates with the necessary officers and non-commissioned officers. Lieut.-Col. Smith will have charge of battalion instruction and supervision of company drills. No official invitations are given to military or civil associations to visit this camp, but the exempt and veteran members of the regiment and friends will always be welcome. The orders from General Headquarters prohibiting mock parades and other unmilitary performances will be strictly enforced. The regiment expects to turn out between 800 and 900. Printed instructions for sentry duty have been distributed to every member of the regiment.

The 2d Battery, Captain F. P. Earle, have decided to send a detachment with a Gatling gun to the encampment and competitive drill at Philadelphia, from June 28 to July 6, in command of Lieut. David Wilson.

The 8th Regiment has been ordered to Creedmoor for rifle practice on June 23, under Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling.

Colonel Louis Finkelmeier orders the 32d Regiment out for inspection in heavy marching order on June 24.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Medical Times is not pleased with the proposed National Encampment in Fairmount Park, alleging that the presence of so large a body of men so close to the Schuylkill may contaminate the water. Dr. James J. Levick gives it as his opinion that the encampment of ten or even twenty thousand men in the Park would not endanger the health of the city. Dr. John B. Shoemaker says that the encampment would be rather a security than a menace. In India when the cholera comes the inhabitants in the district go into camp until it disappears.

The San Francisco Report, speaking of the proclivity of some militiamen to wear all sorts of decoration, says: "There are officers and men who

appear on parade, loaded down with trumpery decorations—such as shooting prizes and articles of display presented to them by festive friends, or even bought by themselves for their personal adornment. We wonder sometimes they do not hang around their waists the cups and ice-pitchers they have won on the picnic-table, together with selections from the family plate."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M. R.—The information you seek cannot now be obtained.

A. B. C.—No further information as to the Ordinance Sergeant list is now available.

C. J. C. P.—The information you desire is in pamphlet form, and doubtless can be had by writing to the institutions you mention.

C. S. asks: Were there ever five year enlistments made in any arm of the Service (U. S. Army) prior to the consolidation in 1869? Ans.—Yes. The acts of March 16, 1862; January 27, 1814; July 16, 1838; May 13, 1846; January 12, 1847, and July 20, 1861, provided for enlistments for the term of five years. The act of June 15, 1864, fixed the term of enlistment at three years; the act of July 25, 1866, five years for the cavalry and three years for artillery and infantry, and the act of March 3, 1869, at five years throughout the Army.

X. writes: I would consider it a great favor if you would please answer, for the benefit of an earnest but very "green" guardman, the following questions: 1. When will there be a vacancy at either West Point or Annapolis for the Territory of Arizona? 2. Marching in column of fours, file closers on right flank, when the order is column left, do or do not the file closers retain their same relative distance to the column when the wheel is being executed as when on the march? Ans.—1. At West Point in 1888—at Annapolis in 1890. 2. In order to keep opposite their proper places the file closers must either lengthen their steps during the change of direction or close in to the column. Tactics do not make provision for either. Under the circumstances, and according to common sense principles, it would be permissible to do either, else the file closers would fall behind. As a general custom they preserve their two yards distance, but lengthen the step so as to keep up with the column.

W. H. P.: As your list of retirements does not include Chaplains of the Army, please answer the following in your next issue. Give names of Chaplains, with date of retirement for 1884.

Ans.—These retirements were published in the JOURNAL of January 31, 1885, viz.: Jas. C. Laverty, Chaplain, 24th Inf., Feb. 5, 1886; Post Chaplain T. V. Van Horne, July 6, 1885; David Willis, January 7, 1885; Chaplains M. N. Adams, Feb. 14, 1886; G. D. Crocker, Dec. 25, 1886; J. O. Raynor, Feb. 19, 1887; W. T. McAdam, Aug. 5, 1887; J. W. Jackson, March 20, 1888; Daniel Kendig, Nov. 10, 1888; G. W. Collier, Aug. 20, 1889; J. A. M. La Tourette, March 23, 1890; S. G. Dodd, March 24, 1890; David Wilson, March 30, 1890; O. E. Herrick, April 25, 1890; E. W. J. Lindesmith, Sept. 7, 1891; Robert McWatty, Jan. 10, 1892.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the California Commandery held at San Francisco, June 10, the following candidates for membership were balloted for: For the first class—John P. Hatch, Col. 2d U. S. Cav., Lt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.; George L. Andrews, Col. 25th U. S. Inf.; Henry C. Hodges, Lieut.-Col., Dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.; William L. Kellogg, Major 19th U. S. Inf.; Anthony Heger, Maj. and Surg., Lt. Col. U. S. A.; Henry J. Farnsworth, Capt. 8th U. S. Cav.; Wm. H. Powell, Capt. 4th U. S. Inf.; Lt. Major U. S. A.; Edward L. Randall, Capt. 5th U. S. Inf.; Alpheus H. Bowman, Capt. 9th U. S. Inf.; Morris C. Foote, Capt. 9th U. S. Inf.; John S. Wharton, Capt. 19th U. S. Inf.; Greenleaf A. Goodale, Capt. 23d U. S. Inf.; Wm. J. Broatch, late Capt. 4th U. S. Inf.; Simon E. Chamberlain, late 1st Lieut. 8th U. S. Cav.; Frederick Fuger, 1st Lieut. R. Q. M., 4th U. S. Art.; Lt. Capt. U. S. A.; Alexander M. Wetherell, 1st Lt. 9th U. S. Inf.; Jas. Regan, 1st Lt. R. Q. M., 9th U. S. Inf.; Charles M. Rockefeller, 1st Lieut. 9th U. S. Inf.; James Brennan, 1st Lieut. 17th U. S. Inf.; George F. Kutz, Chief Engr., U. S. N.; Thomas S. Phelps, Lieut. U. S. N.; William J. Thomson, Paymtr. U. S. N.; William P. Prosser, Col. U. S. V.; Abraham McMahon, Major, Surg. U. S. V.; Lieut. Joseph H. Harbour, 1st Lieut. 16th U. S. V.; Arthur Haine, 2d Lieut. U. S. V.; Richard W. E. Robinson, 2d Lieut. U. S. V.; John Van R. Hoff, Capt. Asst. Surg. U. S. A., by right of descent from Capt. Alexander H. Hoff, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; Lt. Col. U. S. V., who died Aug. 18, 1876; William H. L. Barnes, by right of descent from Bt. Major Gen. James Barnes, Brig. Gen. U. S. V., who died Feb. 12, 1869; Frank J. Warren, Pay Clerk, by right of descent from Bt. Major Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Brig.-Gen. U. S. V., who died June 21, 1878; Nathan W. Osborne, Lieut. Col. 6th U. S. Inf.; William H. Eckels, Major and Paymtr.; Daniel H. Murdock, Capt. 6th U. S. Inf.; Jacob F. Munson, Capt. 6th Inf.; Wm. W. Rogers, Capt. 9th Inf.; Bt. Lieut. Col.; Eli H. Murray, Brig.-Gen. U. S. V.; John F. Hamilton, Major, Surgon U. S. V. For the second class—George Andrew, Lieut. 25th U. S. Inf.; eldest son of Col. George L. Andrews, U. S. A.; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 2d Lieut. 23d U. S. Inf., eldest son of Col. Henry C. Hodges, U. S. A.; Eugene P. Stone, eldest son of Colonel Ebenezer W. Stone, U. S. A.; Frank A. Meacham, eldest son of Major Frank Meacham, U. S. A. For the third class—Benjamin C. Truman, Acting Chief of Staff to Brig.-Gen. Andrew Johnson, Acting Aid to Generals James S. Negley, John H. King and Kenner Garrard.

RECENT DEATHS.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES NICOLAS, the eldest son of Prince Charles of Prussia, and nephew of Emperor William, died June 15, from a stroke of apoplexy, at Schloss Gleinecke, near Potsdam. He was born in Berlin on March 20, 1828, and was a soldier from boyhood. Prior to the Franco-Prussian war he rendered distinguished service to his country, but in that war he more fully showed his military genius. He was given command of the second German Army of 260,000 men, and 500 pieces of artillery. On Aug. 6, 1870, he defeated General Froissart at Spiechern. On Aug. 16 he made an attack on Marshal Bazaine's troops between Doncourt and Vionville, and drove the French Army back to Metz. Prince Frederick invested it with a living wall. In the end Bazaine capitulated, having lost during the seventy days of the siege 25 generals, 2,090 officers, and 40,339 men, without counting the sick. Having beaten Bazaine, he vanquished the Army of the Loire, under General d'Aurelle de Paladines, in a six weeks' campaign. He next defeated General Chanzy, and with this last victory the war practically came to an end. He was made a field marshal,

and other honors showered upon him by a grateful country. The deceased officer was known throughout Germany as the Red Prince, from his partiality to the red hussar uniform of his old-time regiment.

GERMANY has to mourn the death of another of its most distinguished officers, Field Marshal Baron Von Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, who died suddenly at Carlsbad, June 17, of pulmonary congestion. The Emperor, who felt severely the death of the "Red Prince," a few days ago, exclaimed on being informed of the death of Manteuffel, "All my friends are dying." Field Marshal Manteuffel was born February 24, 1809, and his career as a soldier has been a most distinguished one. In the Franco-Prussian War he commanded the 1st Army Corps, and was at Courcelles and Noisseville, and after the fall of Metz was made commander of the 1st Army, with which he waged the war in the North of France with only moderate success. In 1871 he was transferred to the command of the Southern Army, and there he brilliantly recovered the prestige he had begun to lose by driving Bourbaki's Army—numerically much stronger than his own—in confusion clear across the border into Switzerland. When the war closed he was made commander-in-chief of the Army of Occupation, the delicate duties of which post he performed with notable tact. On Sept. 14, 1873, the Emperor made him a Field Marshal. He was appointed Aug. 4, 1879, Stadthalter or Governor of the regained province of Alsace-Lorraine, and assumed the duties of the place Oct. 1, 1879.

ADMIRAL COURBET, of the French Navy, whose name has recently become well known throughout the world in connection with the operations of the fleet under his command, against the Chinese, died this week on his ship, the *Bayard*, off Pescadores Island, in the Chinese Sea. Billous fever is said to have been the cause. He entered the French Navy in 1846, but was not prominently known until assigned to the command of the expedition sent to China about two years ago.

EX-SENATOR JAMES W. NESMITH, who died June 17, at his residence in Derry, Polk County, Oregon, served many years ago in the 1st Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Dodge. He was a prominent War Democrat and established a high reputation in that connection.

MR. MASON CAMPBELL, who has performed over thirty-eight years' faithful service in the 2d Comptroller's Office of the Treasury, died in Washington June 17. He had a large acquaintance among officers of the Army, having had charge of Paymaster's accounts for many years.

WE regret to learn of the death, May 23, at Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, from diphtheria, of a daughter of Captain F. Moore, 9th Cavalry, a child of four years and eight months.

WE regret to learn of the death in New York, June 17, of the infant son of Commander W. Starr Dana, U. S. Navy.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

WE learn from Brazil that the *Aquidaban*, a twin screw consort of the *Riachuelo*, the powerful Brazilian turret ship which was finished last year in England, has just completed her trials successfully, and only awaits two of her eight Armstrong guns. As soon as they are in place she will be ordered to Rio Janeiro.

The bicycle is to be officially introduced into the Bavarian Army. A number of soldiers of the garrison of Munich are at present doing orderly service for the purpose of trying the practicability of the "wheel."—*American Register*, Paris.

It is reported from Cronstadt that an officer of the *Grand Duke Nicholas* has been arrested by order of the Admiral commanding at the port charged with disclosures to the British Government of the plan for closing Cronstadt Harbor by torpedoes and ground-mines.

SUNDAY, June 1, the King of Italy was present at a naval review in the Bay of Naples, in which the *Dulio*, *Dandolo*, four smaller frigates, and two squadrons of torpedo-ships took part. In the afternoon his Majesty reviewed the troops of the Naples garrison, consisting of 5,000 men and 1,000 horses.

GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army; announces his intention of forming a Salvation Navy.

EXPERIMENTS with the Nordenfeldt rifle-calibre five-barrel mitrailleuse were made on the range of the Arsenal at Vienna, on May 15, in the presence of the Emperor of Austria, which are stated to have given satisfactory results.

A SHOT from a 20 ton gun, mounted at Fort Camden at the entrance to Queenstown, and fired at a target, struck inside the grounds of the lighthouse station at Roche's Point within 20 feet of the light keepers cutting up the earth for several hundred yards.

The London *Spectator*, speaking of the difference between ancient and modern fighting, says: "The only difference between ancient and modern armies is in the application of steam, gunpowder, and dynamite—a very great one in appearance, but not so much so in reality. Modern armies do not need to

be so large in the field as ancient armies; yet it is very questionable whether fewer people are required for an effective war in modern times than of old. But we may be sure of this much—that the higher the civilization and the more developed the intellect of the future the more hopeless will become the attempts of needy and adventurous barbarians against the well-being of rich and highly civilized nations. If the Romans had left to Britain with their civilization a body of physical knowledge similar to that even of to-day, the Saxon conquest would have been impossible.

THE Dowager Maharanee Jumna Bai of Baroda offers to place at the disposal of the Indian Government a corps of Amazons. She observes: "The fighting capabilities and horsemanship of the Maharatee ladies can be no secret to your Excellency, and I hope that the offer which I make, and which I am prepared to carry out at the shortest notice will be accepted, and that it will prove a precedent to the ladies of India and of England, and show the prowess with which the race of females is capable of bearing arms, and that we can fight side by side with the military forces of the Empire."

LETTERS from the English turret ship Agamemnon

at Nagasaki state that since her arrival on the station she has been constantly under steam, the vessel being almost useless as a sailing ship. In consequence of the enormous quantity of machinery in the vessel, the duties of the engine room staff are most harassing and trying. Her long and tedious passage through the Suez Canal was most dangerous, as the ship several times touched the ground, but no serious damage was done to her, owing to the Canal bottom being soft and yielding.

NEVER before, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, has a Russian general been so favored as General Komaroff. He was promised, it appears, 5,000 roubles a year for ten years. That was handsome; but the prudent general suggested that he should like the money down in a lump. The Czar complacently sent Komaroff double the capital sum demanded. A like grant of 100,000 roubles has been added by imperial order to the year's Budget to assist regimental clubs, and a decree has conferred on all officers of both services the privilege of travelling on all the railways on their private business at very reduced rates, and entering the Imperial theatres for one half price.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*

who accompanied the troops in the Soudan says: "It merits at least remark that during the past campaign there were far more double-barrelled shot guns carried into action than was the case either in the Egyptian or the previous Soudan campaign. Colonel Burnaby had resigned that weapon to his servant in deference to popular clamor. His gun, which was almost the only fowling piece carried into action against the Hadendawas at El Tel, was but one among over a score used at Abu Klea, Abu Krul, Metemneh, and still more recently around Suakim. Its uses were not confined to killing game, gazelle, sand grouse, and so on, to improve the mess; for occasionally loaded with full cartridges of buckshot, it wrought considerable havoc among the Arabs at the fights enumerated. There were even a few Winchester repeaters and express rifles carried into action."

For some time past an agitation has been proceeding in the Madrid press and in political circles to remedy the notoriously inefficient condition of the Spanish Navy, and a bill has now been laid before Congress providing for the construction during the next ten years of eight first class armor clads, eight cruisers of the first class, seven of the second, and

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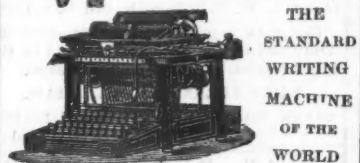
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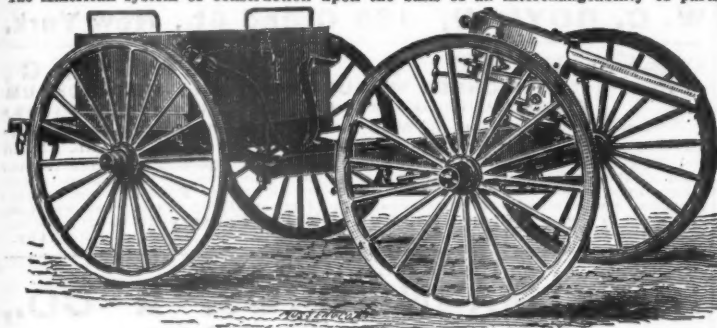
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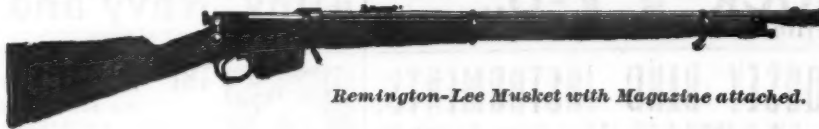
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